

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
BELL'S

THE GUARDIAN

Printed in London and Manchester

Saturday June 15 1985 25p

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
BELL'S

University Of Jordan
Center of Strategic Studies
READING ROOM

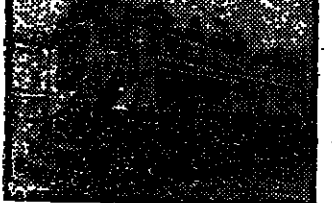
Today



The ex-Police man's tale
ARTS Page 10

Ray Buckton's red-hot footplate
PEOPLE Page 9

Big Brother's watching brief
Page 17



Blackpool power
GRASSROOTS Page 18

News in Brief

Hopes rise for Finns

UNITED Nations officials said last night that 21 Finns captured by the South Lebanon army are to be released this morning, General Antoine Lahad, the SLA commander, has apparently accepted that 11 of his men being held by the Shiite militia do not wish to return to the SLA.

Britoil sale
DETAILS of the Government's sale of Britoil, the state-owned exploration company, were announced yesterday. Page 19.

Poles goaled
GAOL sentences of between 21 and 31 years were imposed on three Solidarity leaders in Gdansk yesterday. Page 7.

Syrian rejection
SYRIA yesterday rejected a Foreign Office demand to send home a diplomat involved in a dispute over a London flat. Page 2.

Black and blue
LABOUR's black section movement gave a mixed reception yesterday to the selection of Mr Paul Boateng as the black candidate for the safe Labour seat of Brent South. Page 2.

Beckford pressure
THE inquiry into the death of Jasmine Beckford was told yesterday that pressure had already begun for the return of her two younger sisters to her mother when she completes her sentence for wilful neglect. Page 2.

Belfast blast
A 1,000lb IRA bomb in a van exploded prematurely in Belfast yesterday. Back page.

Dry diplomats
SOVIET embassies have been told to stop serving vodka at receptions, part of a national campaign against alcoholism. Report and cartoon, page 7.

The weather
MAINLY dry and bright. Details, back page.

Inside

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Arts, Reviews | 10 |
| Bridge, Chess | 15 |
| Business & Finance | 19-22 |
| Classified advertising | 23, 24 |
| Classified advertising | 27, 28 |
| Classified advertising | 29 |
| Classified advertising | 30 |
| Classified advertising | 31 |
| Classified advertising | 32 |
| Classified advertising | 33 |
| Classified advertising | 34 |
| Classified advertising | 35 |
| Classified advertising | 36 |
| Classified advertising | 37 |
| Classified advertising | 38 |
| Classified advertising | 39 |
| Classified advertising | 40 |
| Classified advertising | 41 |
| Classified advertising | 42 |
| Classified advertising | 43 |
| Classified advertising | 44 |
| Classified advertising | 45 |
| Classified advertising | 46 |
| Classified advertising | 47 |
| Classified advertising | 48 |
| Classified advertising | 49 |
| Classified advertising | 50 |
| Classified advertising | 51 |
| Classified advertising | 52 |
| Classified advertising | 53 |
| Classified advertising | 54 |
| Classified advertising | 55 |
| Classified advertising | 56 |
| Classified advertising | 57 |
| Classified advertising | 58 |
| Classified advertising | 59 |
| Classified advertising | 60 |
| Classified advertising | 61 |
| Classified advertising | 62 |
| Classified advertising | 63 |
| Classified advertising | 64 |
| Classified advertising | 65 |
| Classified advertising | 66 |
| Classified advertising | 67 |
| Classified advertising | 68 |
| Classified advertising | 69 |
| Classified advertising | 70 |
| Classified advertising | 71 |
| Classified advertising | 72 |
| Classified advertising | 73 |
| Classified advertising | 74 |
| Classified advertising | 75 |
| Classified advertising | 76 |
| Classified advertising | 77 |
| Classified advertising | 78 |
| Classified advertising | 79 |
| Classified advertising | 80 |
| Classified advertising | 81 |
| Classified advertising | 82 |
| Classified advertising | 83 |
| Classified advertising | 84 |
| Classified advertising | 85 |
| Classified advertising | 86 |
| Classified advertising | 87 |
| Classified advertising | 88 |
| Classified advertising | 89 |
| Classified advertising | 90 |
| Classified advertising | 91 |
| Classified advertising | 92 |
| Classified advertising | 93 |
| Classified advertising | 94 |
| Classified advertising | 95 |
| Classified advertising | 96 |
| Classified advertising | 97 |
| Classified advertising | 98 |
| Classified advertising | 99 |
| Classified advertising | 100 |

Price increases leave less room for promised tax cuts

Benefits to rise as inflation hits 7pc

By Christopher Huhne and David Hencke
Big rises in benefit payments for millions of pensioners, widows, and disabled people are inevitable next November after yesterday's announcement of a 7 per cent rise in the inflation rate. Ministers are pledged to increase pensions, invalidity benefit, widows' benefits, and allowances for the disabled and the people who care for them at least in line with the inflation rate for the previous May.

But they can make substantial savings by not putting up child benefit for 12 million children or supplementary benefit for 4.5 million claimants to compensate for inflation. Inflation has risen for five months in succession. The new rate is the highest since September 1982, and nearly double the 3.7 per cent recorded at the time of the last general election.

The further acceleration in price rises comes as the Government faces a by-election in Brecon and Radnor, and has the effect of shifting off some of the burden for tax cuts. The May inflation figure of 2.25 per cent higher than the Treasury assumed in the last budget, and would increase public spending by £810 million in 1986-7 if the Government sticks to the promises of holding all public services in line with prices. This is equivalent to more than three quarters of a penny off the standard rate of income tax.

Higher inflation is also pushing up other items of Government spending, promising a mixed picture for the public sector. The fall in sterling will increase the cost of foreign goods since the budget, if sustained, could cut forecast North Sea revenues by about £2 billion.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, yesterday accused the Government of "selling out" the country's damaged goods as inflation rises.

Mr Tom King, the Employment Secretary, said that higher mortgage rates were a higher contribution to the rise, without which the inflation rate would have been 3.5 per cent.

Most private economists think that inflation will decline again after peaking this summer, though few are as optimistic as the Treasury budget forecast of 5 per cent in the fourth quarter of this year. The recent moderation in materials prices suggests that the impact of a lower pound last year in raising inflation is beginning to go into reverse, while the Government still hopes that declining interest rates later this year will unwind some of the rest of the run-up of inflation from 4.5 per cent in December.

About half of the increase in inflation since the end of last year is due to rising mortgage rates, which went up in line with other interest rates to protect the pound from a further spiral.

Executions threat by jet hijackers

From David Bradshaw in Algiers and Agencies
The hijacked Trans World Airlines jet with more than 100 Americans on board took off from Algiers last night after nearly five hours in Algeria. The official Algerian news agency said the plane, hijacked on a flight from Athens to Rome, had landed in Algiers after refusing to land in Beirut. Arab gunmen had threatened to execute passengers and crew members, mostly Americans, at Algiers but after hours of negotiation some of the passengers were released.



FREED: Armed Lebanese security men escort American passengers at Beirut airport when hijackers released them from the Trans-World Airways jet

The US Ambassador to Algeria joined the Algerian authorities in negotiations with the two hijackers, who have issued a list of demands including the release of Lebanese and Palestinian detainees held in Israel. In Washington, a special task force was set up in the State Department to liaise with the Algerians. The nearly 140 passengers on the plane, about 100 of them are believed to be American, had already endured a day of terror at the hands of the hijackers. The plane was seized as it left Athens and was taken to Beirut, where airport authorities agreed that it could land after the pilot had pleaded that the gunmen were beating the passengers. Screams and whistles would be heard over the aircraft's radio. In Beirut the hijackers released 19 passengers — children, women, and elderly people. According to one of the released passengers, one American had been shot during the takeover of the plane, although he was not seriously hurt.

President Reagan, who was awakened to be told about the hijack, said he was doing everything to gain the release of the passengers. The hijackers claimed that they were acting on behalf of the Islamic Jihad. In Beirut, this claim was received with scepticism. It is thought more likely that the hijack was carried out by men representing a small group of Shi'as without any connection with the better known organisation.

In a message to Beirut and Algiers airports the hijackers demanded the release of "all the detainees in Israeli jails and their dispatch to Sidon in Lebanon. They also called for the "condemnation of American practices in the Arab world and the US military and financial support for Israel."

The American Embassy had appealed to the Algerians to break their normal policy of refusing permission to all hijacked aircraft. There is a heavy police presence around the airport and air engines were driven out to the tarmac before the plane landed. In Athens, where the hijackers are believed to have boarded the plane, a police source said the weapons could have been picked up in the transit lounge at the airport's international terminal. "Security at the airport has been tightened considerably since a rocket was fired at a departing Jordanian airliner in April. But the transit lounge could be the weak link," the source said.

TWA officials said 10 passengers joined the flight at Athens. A suicide car-bomber attacked a building held by the Lebanese army in the Muslim southern suburbs of Beirut last night and first reports said 23 people were killed — three soldiers and 20 civilians. Police said the driver tried to drive up to the building, held by troops of the army's mainly Shi'ite Muslim Sixth Brigade, but was prevented from doing so and detonated the charge nearby.

Mellish heads list of honours

The Queen's Birthday honours list, published today, Sir Walter is chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, and Mr Mellish, former Labour whip in two of the Wilson governments, is deputy chairman of the London Docklands Development Corporation.

The Queen has given knighthoods to several industrialists, including Mr John Harvey-Jones, chairman of ICI. Mr Ronald Halstead, chairman of Becton, and Mr Bob Reid, chairman of British Rail.

There are two new Companions of Honour — Mr Philip Larkin, expected by many to become poet laureate, and Professor Rodney Porter, a biochemist.

It is awards to survivors of the Brighton bombing and the medical staff who helped them to pull through which form the main theme of the listings.

Knighthoods for medical service have gone to Mr Donald Maclean, past president of the Scottish Tories, and Mr Gordon Stratton, former chairman of the South-west region. Both of them lost their wives in the IRA explosions at the Conservative Party conference last October.

It is a knighthood too for Mr Tony Trafford, co-ordinator of the anti-racism campaign.

Philip Larkin, CH

US recalls SA envoy in protest at Botswana raid

From Alex Brummer in Washington
The United States and other Western powers yesterday expressed their outrage at South Africa's lightning raid on the Botswana capital of Gaborone in which at least 15 people died. The victims were reported to include women and a five-year-old child. The Reagan Administration registered its disgust with Pretoria by recalling its ambassador to Washington for consultations in what was seen here as an important blow to its policy of "constructive engagement" with the South African Government.

The State Department said that the raid, at a time when peace talks had been held between South Africa and Botswana on the growing cross-border violence, "raises most serious questions about the sincerity of South Africa and its expressed desire for a peaceful settlement of the region's problems. The action was particularly deplorable because of this, the Americans said. British Government anger was delivered by Sir Geoffrey Howe to the South African Ambassador in London, Dr Denis Worrall.

The ambassador was summoned to the Foreign Office immediately reports of the raid reached London. The ambassador was told by the Foreign Secretary that the attack was regarded as "intentionally provocative" and that the United States was "deeply concerned" by the raid, which had recently taken place between the South Africans and the Botswana Government on security matters.

Sir Geoffrey is understood to have condemned the violation of "a fellow Commonwealth country," and to have deplored that the violence should have resulted in so much loss of life and injury. South African soldiers left a trail of death and destruction in Gaborone after their pre-dawn raid on alleged African National Congress bases.

President Quett Masire, of Botswana, called it an "act of brutality and violence." Most of the dead were South African exiles living in Gaborone. The chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, described the houses attacked by South African commandos as ANC bases and justified the attack as a pre-emptive strike against an imminent campaign of violence.

Turn to back page, col. 2

Russians expel US spy suspect

Security officials have detained a US diplomat in Moscow while engaged in an act of espionage and he will be expelled from the Soviet Union, Tass said yesterday. The diplomat was named as Paul M. Stombaugh, an embassy second secretary. "A major espionage action by United States special services against the Soviet Union was cut short," Tass said.

The report said that Stombaugh was detained on Thursday and had been declared persona non grata. The US embassy declined to comment on the allegation. The last US diplomat who was alleged to have been caught spying was a first secretary, Richard Osborne, expelled in March, 1983. At the time an official announcement said Osborne was detained by the KGB while using a portable radio transmitter. —Reuter.

Guinness in £330m bid for Bell's whisky

By Geoffrey Gibbs
Guinness, the brewing and retailing group, yesterday sparked off what promises to be a fierce takeover battle when it announced a £330 million bid to acquire the Scotch whisky distiller, Arthur Bell and Sons.

The bid met with an instant rejection from the Scottish company, Arthur Bell directors said the Guinness offer was "wholly lacking in merit" and described it as an "opportunistic attempt to take advantage of Bell's assets and resources. Although the offer was made without any prior discussion between the two companies, the stock market has been buzzing with rumours about a possible bid for the whisky distiller this week.

In view of the strong rise in Bell's share price in the run-up to yesterday's announcement, the Stock Exchange is certain to take a close look at recent dealings to ascertain whether buyers have been acting on inside information. On the stock market yesterday Arthur Bell shares soared a further 75p to 266p on hopes that the Guinness offer may have a rival bidder into the open. That is substantially higher than the 231p value placed on the shares by Guinness's share swap offer. The terms are nine Guinness shares for every 10 of Arthur Bell's.

Guinness, which earlier this week reported a record half-year profit of £37 million, believes that a combination of the two groups would create an organisation with unique brands and ability to expand significantly in world markets. Its takeover bid comes at a time when Bell, like the Scotch whisky industry generally, is in the doldrums. Whisky exports, which account for 65 per cent of the industry's sales, have fallen by 17 per cent since their 1978 peak. Although the Perth-based company is UK whisky market leader, its market share has fallen to around 20 per cent from a peak 25 per cent five years ago.

Suspicious dealers believe that a couple of market men embellished the rumour as it spread. Several will be rather richer as they play golf today. White House officials, who woke up to the gossip, were quick to quash the rumours. Business was as usual, they said, and Reagan was off to Bahrain for a flag day celebration. Alex Brummer adds from Washington: Those correspondents who travelled with Mr Reagan this week to Bloomfield, New Jersey, can fully testify that he is alive and well and exciting the young markets.

Reagan rumour fuels an exchange killing

By Margaret Pagan, City Correspondent
No one knows where or who started it. But one thing is sure: it is the time to do it. For exchange dealers are looking forward to gold in Sandwich and the market is invariably thin. So it was that by late morning yesterday the markets in London were alive with rumours that President Reagan had suffered a heart attack. Within minutes it triggered heavy selling of the dollar and the more thought of the pushing so that in less than 30 minutes it lost 15 cents and cent starting soaring to \$1.2640. Against the German mark, the dollar had already shed two pennings by mid-morning but when the rumours took grip it fell another three pennings to touch 3.04 DM, only to recover to 3.0563 just 15 minutes later. One beneficiary was the effective sterling index, which firmed up 0.3 to 79.3. The morning's brief panic-munition was no match for the dollar's spectacular collapse in February when the central banks launched their assault. But the more thought of the White House without its septi-



Boateng selection brings mixed response

By John Carvel

The selection of Mr Paul Boateng, the black chairman of the GLC police committee, as Labour candidate for the safe Labour seat of Brent South was greeted yesterday with a mixture of elation and resentment within the party's black section movement.

The election came because Mr Boateng, aged 34, a solicitor and chairman of the black section in Newham south London, is almost certain to become the first MP of African origin and first black member for several decades.

He will be defending a majority of more than 10,000 at the next general election in a constituency where more than half the electors are black.

But resentment arose because Mr Boateng's selection was conducted without the participation of the Brent South black section, which had not been formed in December when the selection process was set in train to replace the retiring MP, Mr Laurie Pavitt.

For this reason his candidacy is certain to be approved by the Labour national executive committee, which has made it clear that black section involvement is unconstitutional.

Last month it refused to endorse Lewis's choice of Mr Russell Proffitt because a black section delegate attended that constituency's selection conference.

And the Labour leader, Mr Kinnock, has said that constitutional change to allow for black sections would never be acceptable to him on the grounds that segregation on the basis of colour or ethnic origin was "repellent".

Mr Kinnock told journalists on Thursday that he regarded the leadership of the black section movement as "bankrupt".

Mr Marc Wadsworth, vice-chairman of the black section national committee, said yesterday that Mr Boateng's selection from an all-black short list was an important step forward, which should be copied by other constituencies with big black populations.

He complained, however, that Brent South had failed to play its proper part in the campaign for constitutional change.

By refusing to accept the advice of the black section national committee to postpone selection until black sections could be involved in the process, "they have allowed themselves to be accused of cut and run".

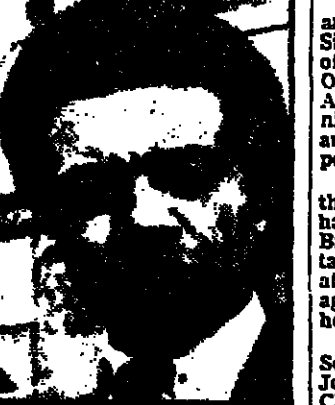
Mr Boateng called on the Labour NEC to give unequivocal endorsement for the candidacy of Mr Proffitt in Lewisham East.

Mr Boateng won the contest on Thursday night with 31 votes, against Mr Keith Vaz and Ms Sharon Atkin, who got 12 votes each.

Ms Atkin, chairwoman of the black section's national committee, devoted her speech to a plea to postpone selection until black sections could participate.

Mr Boateng was one of eight GLC Labour councillors who voted throughout to refuse to fix a legal rate.

He unsuccessfully contested Haverhill West 1983.



Paul Boateng—defending majority of 10,000

Well victim's funeral

The men who fought for 91 hours to rescue Ramunas Geras, aged 22, who died when the sides of a 50ft well collapsed on him, were praised for their "God-inspired efforts" at his funeral service at Whittingham, Isle of Wight, yesterday.

The GUARDIAN IN EUROPE

Subscription rates for 1985

Subscription rates for 1985

Subscription rates for 1985

Subscription rates for 1985

Expulsion would result in retaliation says ambassador

Syria rejects FO call for transfer of flat row man

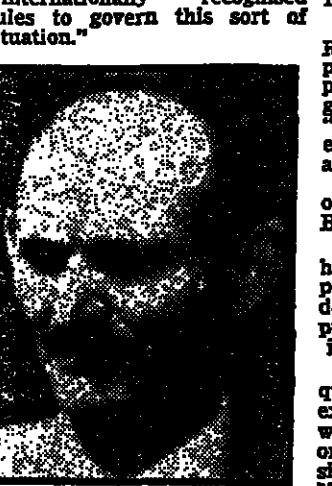
By Martin Wainwright

A squabble over a flat became a serious diplomatic matter yesterday when Syria rejected a call from the Foreign Office for the transfer of a senior member of the staff at the Syrian embassy in London.

Mr Ahmed Rajab may now be declared persona non grata for his use of a diplomatic immunity against a court order during a long dispute with the landlord of the London flat where he lived until the Syrian ambassador under pressure from the Foreign Office, told him to move out last week.

Any expulsion of Mr Rajab would almost certainly lead to retaliation in Damascus, the ambassador warned yesterday.

Dr Loulou Aliah Haydar said that he hoped the matter was hypothetical but there were internationally recognised rules to govern this sort of situation.



Mr Ahmed Rajab—used immunity

The Foreign Office said that it had been made plain to the Syrians that Mr Rajab's withdrawal in the "reasonably near future" would be in the best interests of everyone. The Syrian refusal is now being considered and the Foreign Office which was contacted by Buckingham Palace after the landlord wrote to the Queen for help, is expected to take a hard line.

The Government has grown increasingly sensitive to abuse of immunity by some diplomats, which has covered a wide range of offences under British law, culminating in the Libyan people's bureau siege last year. But Dr Haydar, riled by some British press coverage of the affair, suggested that a vicious and malicious campaign against Syria was responsible for the number and length of articles on the affair.

"I do not believe that Mr Rajab violated British law 10 per cent as much as those people who kidnapped the Nigerian, Mr Dikko," he said.

But they did not receive even 1 per cent of the coverage devoted to Mr Rajab.

The League of Arab States office in London also attacked British press coverage.

Dr Haydar said that Syria had not considered the prospect of Mr Rajab leaving London and warned: "People who put pressure on Syria find that it never pays."

The Foreign Office said that quiet diplomacy had been used exhaustively since February, when Mr Rajab defied a court order to leave the flat in Kensington, London. The landlord, John Chassey, originally leased it to the diplomat for six months in 1982.



Heidi Richardson, who helps at Heaton Park Farm Centre, near Manchester, with two newly born Shetland foals.

NCOs cast doubts on 'spies' gay blackmail

By Gareth Parry

Two senior non-commissioned officers in the Royal Corps of Signals testified at the Old Bailey yesterday that there had been nothing to make them suspect the young servicemen accused of being involved in a homosexual spy ring on Cyprus.

Senior Aircraftman Adam Lightowler, aged 21, one of the accused, "liked girls and they liked him," said Staff Sergeant Alan Grisdale. "He was very much a heterosexual," he agreed with Lightowler's counsel, Lord Hoon, QC.

The trial came out of camera on its fifth day to hear Staff Sgt Grisdale, the airman's immediate superior at the top secret signals base in Cyprus, being cross-examined with another senior NCO, Staff Sgt Grisdale, from Newtown, Powys, played rugby for the regiment and represented his RAF squadron in military skills competitions.

Five accused from the RAF, and two soldiers from the Signals Regiment, deny a total of 28 charges under Section One of the Official Secrets Act, accusing them of communicating information useful to an enemy over a two-year period up to February 1984.

The Crown has alleged that the seven did incalculable harm by passing on some of Britain's most precious military secrets "by the bagful" after being blackmailed by agents who involved them in homosexual orgies.

The other accused are Senior Aircraftman Geoffrey Jones, 21, of Pontypool, Gwent; Christopher Payne, 28, of Brighton, Sussex; Wayne Kriehn, 22, of Carshalton, Surrey; Gwynfor Owen, 22, of Bangor, Gwynedd; Signalman Martin Tuft, 24, of Walsley, Merseyside; and Lance-Corporal Anthony Glass, 32, of Stockwell, South London.

Warrant Officer Derek Foster agreed with Mr Robert Gray QC that Martin Tuft was regarded as "the smiling Scouse", and that there was "no question of Tuft being queer, taking drugs or keeping bad company." Although physically very small, he was not effeminate.

WO Foster said that when investigations began signals unit morale was "very low".

The trial continues in camera on Monday.

Joseph rules out measures to block brain drain of scientists

The Education Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, admitted yesterday that there was a brain drain of the best scientists. But he ruled out immediate action to encourage them to return.

During a Commons debate on Government policy for science, Sir Keith said: "There is a net brain drain. These losses of our brightest scientists are not being balanced by either the return of British scientists or the immigration into Britain of overseas scientists."

Challenged to take measures to encourage scientists to return, Sir Keith said: "I do not know what kind of action, or if it would be successful."

His remarks followed the publication of a report of the Advisory Board for the Research Councils, which called for a four-year £85 million package of support.

Sir Keith defended research cuts as necessary to support increased spending in key scientific areas. "It is true that a significant diversion of some of the budget has had to go to expenditure other than science research," but insisted that science investment could not increase until productivity and competitiveness rose.

Mr Robert Jackson, the Tory MP for Wantage, said Britain spent considerably more than France and Germany on defence research, reflecting the choice that Britain was to be the smallest of the great powers rather than the biggest of the small.

"I am one of those who are sceptical about whether this is still sensible for a country whose gross domestic product

now ranks well below those of Germany or Japan, somewhere below France and only just behind Italy," he said.

"There must be more money for civil science and I urge the Government to take hold of the nettle over excessive commitment to defence science."

Mr Robert Rhodes James, Government's response had been "bridge, not a state in which it can play its necessary role in a modern society, it will probably need a new government less dogmatic in its philosophy, and so less hostile to the whole spirit of science."

Labour's science spokesman, Dr Jeremy Bray, said: "To restore science to a state in which it can play its necessary role in a modern society, it will probably need a new government less dogmatic in its philosophy, and so less hostile to the whole spirit of science."

Dr Bray said: "To restore science to a state in which it can play its necessary role in a modern society, it will probably need a new government less dogmatic in its philosophy, and so less hostile to the whole spirit of science."

Dr Bray said: "To restore science to a state in which it can play its necessary role in a modern society, it will probably need a new government less dogmatic in its philosophy, and so less hostile to the whole spirit of science."

Dr Bray said: "To restore science to a state in which it can play its necessary role in a modern society, it will probably need a new government less dogmatic in its philosophy, and so less hostile to the whole spirit of science."

Dr Bray said: "To restore science to a state in which it can play its necessary role in a modern society, it will probably need a new government less dogmatic in its philosophy, and so less hostile to the whole spirit of science."

Dr Bray said: "To restore science to a state in which it can play its necessary role in a modern society, it will probably need a new government less dogmatic in its philosophy, and so less hostile to the whole spirit of science."

Dr Bray said: "To restore science to a state in which it can play its necessary role in a modern society, it will probably need a new government less dogmatic in its philosophy, and so less hostile to the whole spirit of science."

Dr Bray said: "To restore science to a state in which it can play its necessary role in a modern society, it will probably need a new government less dogmatic in its philosophy, and so less hostile to the whole spirit of science."

Dr Bray said: "To restore science to a state in which it can play its necessary role in a modern society, it will probably need a new government less dogmatic in its philosophy, and so less hostile to the whole spirit of science."

Dr Bray said: "To restore science to a state in which it can play its necessary role in a modern society, it will probably need a new government less dogmatic in its philosophy, and so less hostile to the whole spirit of science."

Dr Bray said: "To restore science to a state in which it can play its necessary role in a modern society, it will probably need a new government less dogmatic in its philosophy, and so less hostile to the whole spirit of science."

Dr Bray said: "To restore science to a state in which it can play its necessary role in a modern society, it will probably need a new government less dogmatic in its philosophy, and so less hostile to the whole spirit of science."

Dr Bray said: "To restore science to a state in which it can play its necessary role in a modern society, it will probably need a new government less dogmatic in its philosophy, and so less hostile to the whole spirit of science."

Dr Bray said: "To restore science to a state in which it can play its necessary role in a modern society, it will probably need a new government less dogmatic in its philosophy, and so less hostile to the whole spirit of science."

Dr Bray said: "To restore science to a state in which it can play its necessary role in a modern society, it will probably need a new government less dogmatic in its philosophy, and so less hostile to the whole spirit of science."

Dr Bray said: "To restore science to a state in which it can play its necessary role in a modern society, it will probably need a new government less dogmatic in its philosophy, and so less hostile to the whole spirit of science."

Dr Bray said: "To restore science to a state in which it can play its necessary role in a modern society, it will probably need a new government less dogmatic in its philosophy, and so less hostile to the whole spirit of science."

Dr Bray said: "To restore science to a state in which it can play its necessary role in a modern society, it will probably need a new government less dogmatic in its philosophy, and so less hostile to the whole spirit of science."

Druids accept ban on ceremony

By Martin Wainwright

THE Druid Order has finally abandoned its hopes of a settlement with Stonehenge next week after a series of meetings with English Heritage, the historic monuments commission responsible for the site.

The Chief Druid, Mr David Leakey, came to an agreement yesterday with Lord Montagu, the chairman of English Heritage, based on a planned reintroduction of religious ceremonies once the problem of the illegal annual festival is solved.

"I can see what English Heritage is trying to do and I am in agreement with their purpose," he said. "I don't necessarily agree with the way they're doing it, but you can't have 30,000 people jumping round over the stones if there are going to be a lot of people there, then it needs organising."

Meanwhile, attempts to find an alternative site for this year's festival showed little sign of progress in spite of an offer of a £5,000 reward. The money has been put up by Mr Michael Davis, a Somerset farmer who runs the Glastonbury festival, which starts on Friday and usually attracts rather more than the 30,000 people who went to Stonehenge last year.

He has asked disappointed Stonehenge parties not to go to Glastonbury unless they have tickets, to ease the strict conditions of his licence from Somerset county council are breached.

English Heritage said yesterday that Stonehenge would be closed to all visitors on Thursday, Friday (the solstice) and Saturday next week. Wiltshire police are continuing their operation to prevent any camping on a wide ring of land around the monument which is covered by landowners' injunctions against any attempt to start a festival.

Most of the remnants of the Peace Camp, which formed the vanguard of this year's festival, are expected to leave Sarum Forest, near Marlborough, before the Sunday night deadline. Imposed by a High Court judge, they took refuge on a Forestry Commission picnic site after their attempt to reach Stonehenge ended in a violent clash with police at the beginning of the month.

The deputy chairman of the CEBG, Mr Fred Bonner, who was at the conference, immediately rejected the idea. Officials in London were eager to stress that the French link, which was designed to trade electricity in both directions, was fraught with technical difficulties. A previous link across the Channel had to be abandoned in 1982 because the cable was frequently assaulted by ships' anchors. The new cable will be under the seabed, but its ability to supply, and the French willingness to provide, uninterrupted electricity is still untested.

The deputy chairman of the CEBG, Mr Fred Bonner, who was at the conference, immediately rejected the idea. Officials in London were eager to stress that the French link, which was designed to trade electricity in both directions, was fraught with technical difficulties. A previous link across the Channel had to be abandoned in 1982 because the cable was frequently assaulted by ships' anchors. The new cable will be under the seabed, but its ability to supply, and the French willingness to provide, uninterrupted electricity is still untested.

The deputy chairman of the CEBG, Mr Fred Bonner, who was at the conference, immediately rejected the idea. Officials in London were eager to stress that the French link, which was designed to trade electricity in both directions, was fraught with technical difficulties. A previous link across the Channel had to be abandoned in 1982 because the cable was frequently assaulted by ships' anchors. The new cable will be under the seabed, but its ability to supply, and the French willingness to provide, uninterrupted electricity is still untested.

The deputy chairman of the CEBG, Mr Fred Bonner, who was at the conference, immediately rejected the idea. Officials in London were eager to stress that the French link, which was designed to trade electricity in both directions, was fraught with technical difficulties. A previous link across the Channel had to be abandoned in 1982 because the cable was frequently assaulted by ships' anchors. The new cable will be under the seabed, but its ability to supply, and the French willingness to provide, uninterrupted electricity is still untested.

The deputy chairman of the CEBG, Mr Fred Bonner, who was at the conference, immediately rejected the idea. Officials in London were eager to stress that the French link, which was designed to trade electricity in both directions, was fraught with technical difficulties. A previous link across the Channel had to be abandoned in 1982 because the cable was frequently assaulted by ships' anchors. The new cable will be under the seabed, but its ability to supply, and the French willingness to provide, uninterrupted electricity is still untested.

The deputy chairman of the CEBG, Mr Fred Bonner, who was at the conference, immediately rejected the idea. Officials in London were eager to stress that the French link, which was designed to trade electricity in both directions, was fraught with technical difficulties. A previous link across the Channel had to be abandoned in 1982 because the cable was frequently assaulted by ships' anchors. The new cable will be under the seabed, but its ability to supply, and the French willingness to provide, uninterrupted electricity is still untested.

The deputy chairman of the CEBG, Mr Fred Bonner, who was at the conference, immediately rejected the idea. Officials in London were eager to stress that the French link, which was designed to trade electricity in both directions, was fraught with technical difficulties. A previous link across the Channel had to be abandoned in 1982 because the cable was frequently assaulted by ships' anchors. The new cable will be under the seabed, but its ability to supply, and the French willingness to provide, uninterrupted electricity is still untested.

The deputy chairman of the CEBG, Mr Fred Bonner, who was at the conference, immediately rejected the idea. Officials in London were eager to stress that the French link, which was designed to trade electricity in both directions, was fraught with technical difficulties. A previous link across the Channel had to be abandoned in 1982 because the cable was frequently assaulted by ships' anchors. The new cable will be under the seabed, but its ability to supply, and the French willingness to provide, uninterrupted electricity is still untested.

The deputy chairman of the CEBG, Mr Fred Bonner, who was at the conference, immediately rejected the idea. Officials in London were eager to stress that the French link, which was designed to trade electricity in both directions, was fraught with technical difficulties. A previous link across the Channel had to be abandoned in 1982 because the cable was frequently assaulted by ships' anchors. The new cable will be under the seabed, but its ability to supply, and the French willingness to provide, uninterrupted electricity is still untested.

The deputy chairman of the CEBG, Mr Fred Bonner, who was at the conference, immediately rejected the idea. Officials in London were eager to stress that the French link, which was designed to trade electricity in both directions, was fraught with technical difficulties. A previous link across the Channel had to be abandoned in 1982 because the cable was frequently assaulted by ships' anchors. The new cable will be under the seabed, but its ability to supply, and the French willingness to provide, uninterrupted electricity is still untested.

The deputy chairman of the CEBG, Mr Fred Bonner, who was at the conference, immediately rejected the idea. Officials in London were eager to stress that the French link, which was designed to trade electricity in both directions, was fraught with technical difficulties. A previous link across the Channel had to be abandoned in 1982 because the cable was frequently assaulted by ships' anchors. The new cable will be under the seabed, but its ability to supply, and the French willingness to provide, uninterrupted electricity is still untested.

The deputy chairman of the CEBG, Mr Fred Bonner, who was at the conference, immediately rejected the idea. Officials in London were eager to stress that the French link, which was designed to trade electricity in both directions, was fraught with technical difficulties. A previous link across the Channel had to be abandoned in 1982 because the cable was frequently assaulted by ships' anchors. The new cable will be under the seabed, but its ability to supply, and the French willingness to provide, uninterrupted electricity is still untested.

The deputy chairman of the CEBG, Mr Fred Bonner, who was at the conference, immediately rejected the idea. Officials in London were eager to stress that the French link, which was designed to trade electricity in both directions, was fraught with technical difficulties. A previous link across the Channel had to be abandoned in 1982 because the cable was frequently assaulted by ships' anchors. The new cable will be under the seabed, but its ability to supply, and the French willingness to provide, uninterrupted electricity is still untested.

Judge rejects plea for TGWU branch returns

By John Ardill

The Transport and General Workers Union will not have to declare branch by branch the voting figures of its re-run election, Mr Justice Vinelott ruled in the High Court yesterday.

But Mr Dedan Hughes, the Kent farm worker who sought an order compelling the union to release the detailed figures, said last night that he might appeal against some aspects of the ruling.

Mr Hughes, of Tanyard Farm, Hawkhurst, said he would be consulting lawyers and associates and would decide by the middle of next week whether to pursue the case.

The union will announce this afternoon that Mr Ron Todd has been confirmed as its next general secretary in the re-run ballot, which was held after allegations of ballot-rigging in last year's contest.

The judge said he could find nothing in the union's rules which confirmed the right claimed by Mr Hughes that he should have access to union records to obtain details of the voting at branches other than his own.

"Nor is it necessary in my judgment to import any such right to ensure that the rights of members — as members of a democratic body — are protected. Every member is entitled to know the results of the local ballot where he casts

his vote. He must be taken to have confided to his elected representatives the task of collating and analysing the regional and national level."

The judge said Mr Hughes was entitled to know the results of the voting at his own branch in the 1984 election, nullified by the union after allegations of ballot-rigging and results by the winner Mr Todd, and runner-up, Mr George Wright, for a re-run.

In the court action Mr Hughes has already won changes in the union's election procedure and secured an undertaking from the union that votes would be counted and declared at branch level.

Mr Hughes said last night that he had seen the branch figures. Last year three votes were cast in the Kent Central branch, to which he belongs and where 120 members were eligible to vote. Two were for Mr Todd and one for the runner-up, Mr George Wright.

This year six votes had been cast, all for Mr Todd, out of 100 ballot papers issued.

The TGWU's legal secretary, Mr Alan Glynn, said after the hearing: "The union's rules have been confirmed by the judge. A union spokesman said members had had the right to be present at their local ballot where the votes were counted. 'If they were not there the votes would be posted up for the next month for them to be able to see the local ballot where he casts

Heads poised for strike intervention

By Andrew Momen

Head teachers who have been keeping the schools running in the face of strikes and disruption during the summer holidays are now ready to take action to force settlement of the teachers' pay dispute.

Leaders of the 4,000-strong Secondary Heads Association, who have held back from taking a part in any disruption, appear to be preparing to consider some form of involvement. Proposals about the possible measures they could take were being considered overnight, and will be put to the heads' policy-making council this morning.

The move followed a heated debate at yesterday's council meeting, where heads — angered by their difficult position in the case of the schools dispute — strongly condemned Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary.

They agreed an emergency resolution which was highly critical of Sir Keith and deplored his failure to provide the necessary resources to settle the teachers' pay claim with acceptable levels of salaries for secondary school staff. They also demanded that he should take immediate action to prevent a further deterioration of the already serious situation in schools and warned that important reforms in education were being placed in jeopardy.

A new and fairer grading system for A-levels was recommended to Sir Keith and could be in force for next summer's GCE exams. The proposal is that grades should be based on performance against a clearly defined range of marks instead of being fixed on an annual percentage basis, with set portions of candidates being awarded certain grades.

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary, said last night: "We are now considering what steps can be taken for further action to bring matters to a head and settle the dispute because we cannot see how the situation can be allowed to carry on for another term."

The heads were meeting as the largest teaching union, the National Union of Teachers, was completing plans for a series of half-day to three-day strikes next week.

The NUT action, starting on Tuesday, will involve 12,000 members in 825 schools, spread across 47 authorities in England and Wales. The union has added the Transcribed Hampshire areas to its list.

The new round of stoppages will mean that more than 100,000 NUT members have been involved in strike action this year. They are demanding a pay rise of nearly 12.5 per cent and have rejected 5 per cent and an offer of arbitration.

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary, said last night: "We are now considering what steps can be taken for further action to bring matters to a head and settle the dispute because we cannot see how the situation can be allowed to carry on for another term."

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary, said last night: "We are now considering what steps can be taken for further action to bring matters to a head and settle the dispute because we cannot see how the situation can be allowed to carry on for another term."

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary, said last night: "We are now considering what steps can be taken for further action to bring matters to a head and settle the dispute because we cannot see how the situation can be allowed to carry on for another term."

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary, said last night: "We are now considering what steps can be taken for further action to bring matters to a head and settle the dispute because we cannot see how the situation can be allowed to carry on for another term."

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary, said last night: "We are now considering what steps can be taken for further action to bring matters to a head and settle the dispute because we cannot see how the situation can be allowed to carry on for another term."

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary, said last night: "We are now considering what steps can be taken for further action to bring matters to a head and settle the dispute because we cannot see how the situation can be allowed to carry on for another term."

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary, said last night: "We are now considering what steps can be taken for further action to bring matters to a head and settle the dispute because we cannot see how the situation can be allowed to carry on for another term."

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary, said last night: "We are now considering what steps can be taken for further action to bring matters to a head and settle the dispute because we cannot see how the situation can be allowed to carry on for another term."

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary, said last night: "We are now considering what steps can be taken for further action to bring matters to a head and settle the dispute because we cannot see how the situation can be allowed to carry on for another term."

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary, said last night: "We are now considering what steps can be taken for further action to bring matters to a head and settle the dispute because we cannot see how the situation can be allowed to carry on for another term."

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary, said last night: "We are now considering what steps can be taken for further action to bring matters to a head and settle the dispute because we cannot see how the situation can be allowed to carry on for another term."

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary, said last night: "We are now considering what steps can be taken for further action to bring matters to a head and settle the dispute because we cannot see how the situation can be allowed to carry on for another term."

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary, said last night: "We are now considering what steps can be taken for further action to bring matters to a head and settle the dispute because we cannot see how the situation can be allowed to carry on for another term."

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary, said last night: "We are now considering what steps can be taken for further action to bring matters to a head and settle the dispute because we cannot see how the situation can be allowed to carry on for another term."

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary, said last night: "We are now considering what steps can be taken for further action to bring matters to a head and settle the dispute because we cannot see how the situation can be allowed to carry on for another term."

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary, said last night: "We are now considering what steps can be taken for further action to bring matters to a head and settle the dispute because we cannot see how the situation can be allowed to carry on for another term."

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary, said last night: "We are now considering what steps can be taken for further action to bring matters to a head and settle the dispute because we cannot see how the situation can be allowed to carry on for another term."

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary, said last night: "We are now considering what steps can be taken for further action to bring matters to a head and settle the dispute because we cannot see how the situation can be allowed to carry on for another term."

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary, said last night: "We are now considering what steps can be taken for further action to bring matters to a head and settle the dispute because we cannot see how the situation can be allowed to carry on for another term."

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary, said last night: "We are now considering what steps can be taken for further action to bring matters to a head and settle the dispute because we cannot see how the situation can be allowed to carry on for another term."

Mr Peter Snape,

HOME NEWS

Middle East hijackings 'prove present means not foolproof'

Brittan sets out plan to combat terrorism

By Malcolm Dean
A six-point plan to combat terrorism was put to European ministers of justice yesterday by the Home Secretary, Mr. Leon Brittan, at a meeting of the 21-member Council of Europe in Edinburgh.
Its secretary general, Mr. Marcelino Oreja, urged the six member states which have not signed the 1977 convention on the suppression of terrorism to ratify the convention.
France is reluctant to ratify on the grounds that it sets terrorists apart from ordinary criminals. Belgium is expected to sign the convention which allows hijackers and terrorists to be extradited, but there is more doubt about Ireland.
Mr Brittan backed the call for more international action and warned the states which had not signed that they could find themselves a terrorist haven. "There is no political advantage for any state to stand aside from this process," he said.
His six-point plan, which is wider than the 1977 convention, comprises:
● closer co-operation in exchanging information about terrorists and threatened acts of terrorism;
● the exclusion of known terrorists, including diplomats suspected of terrorist involvement;
● strict enforcement of the Vienna convention covering diplomatic status and immunity;
● a review of the rules of the

Newham Asian is cleared of affray

By David Rose
One of the Asians accused of taking part in a series of violent confrontations with white youths in Newham, east London, was acquitted of the most serious charges against him yesterday after the prosecution had told an Old Bailey jury that it would offer no further evidence.
After a day of legal argument, Jothi Rajappan, aged 17, was cleared of causing an affray and causing criminal damage. He denies a charge of possessing an offensive weapon.
Yesterday's hearing in the case, which relates to disturbances around the Duke of Edinburgh square on April 7 last year, was marked by clashes between Mr. Rudy Narayan, counsel for one of the Asians, and Judge Neil Dennis, during Mr. Narayan's cross-examination of retired Detective Sergeant Smith, the officer who directed the investigation.
Mr Narayan repeatedly accused Mr. Gillie of being racially prejudiced and of investigating Asians with greater vigour than he applied to white suspects. Mr. Gillie denied the accusation.
On several occasions the judge intervened to tell Mr. Narayan not to interrupt Mr. Gillie while he was answering questions.
After one such intervention Mr. Narayan sat down, saying that the witness could assume that the question was now being asked by the judge, not by himself. After Mr. Gillie had made his reply Mr. Narayan refused to continue cross-examination, saying that he was "objecting as a senior practitioner to the way a judge interrupts my cross-examination in this manner."
Seven Asians and three whites deny charges, including causing an affray, assault, possession of offensive weapons, and criminal damage.
The trial continues next week.

Man is gaoled for killing missing antiques dealer

A man was gaoled at the Old Bailey yesterday for the killing of Mr. Roy Porjes, a London antiques dealer who vanished in Greece in 1983.
A jury unanimously convicted Alan McQueen, aged 33, of East Wiltshire, West Sussex, of the manslaughter of Mr. Porjes, aged 57, of London, whose body has not been found. The jury acquitted McQueen of murder.
McQueen, a painter and decorator, was gaoled for 10 years — seven for manslaughter and three for conspiracy to defraud by using Mr. Porjes's credit cards, which he admitted.
Mr. Porjes was touring Europe in a camper van when he disappeared at Piraeus, the port of Athens, the jury heard from prosecution counsel, Mr. Michael Worsley.
He died after being mugged by McQueen and another Briton, Michael Latham, aged 26, from Reading, who is believed to be in America, the court was told.
McQueen, his girlfriend Stephanie Belcher, and Latham were also touring Europe in a camper van and met Mr. Porjes at a party in Piraeus.
Miss Belcher, of Bramsham Bay, West Sussex, was a key prosecution witness. She told the jury that McQueen had admitted to her

Pregnancy sacking women's victory

By Penny Chiorlton
Two women sacked when they became pregnant won appeals yesterday at an employment appeal tribunal.
Mr Justice Waite granted the appeals of Mrs Sandra Hayes and Mrs Caroline Maughan and Mrs. Maughan's appeal against the rejection by an employment tribunal of claims for compensation.
Mrs Hayes, aged 33, of Ramons Road, Norton, Stockton-on-Tees, lost her job as a part-time clerk in a working men's club in Stockton-on-Tees when she became pregnant two months after starting work.
Mrs Maughan, of Ridley Road, Forest Gate, London, became pregnant two weeks after starting as a trainee clerk at

Liverpool agrees on deficit confrontation

By Alan Dunn
Liverpool City Council's Labour majority yesterday approved a deficit budget and a 6 per cent rate rise, after two years on a political and legal tightrope over budgets.
Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, said in Birmingham that he was gravely disturbed: "If a loss occurs as a result of a deliberate deficit councilors may be liable to be surcharged or disqualified," he said.
The Audit Commission, while pointing out that there was no "illegal budget" as such, said the decision could be challenged in court on the grounds that it could lead to loss.
Although Mr Anthony Byrne, the finance chairman, said there had been no attempt to balance the books "because it cannot be done without carrying out Thatcher policies," Liberal and Tory councillors felt that Labour's financially astute leaders had something up their sleeves.
They have set a £265 million spending limit, without specific budget details, against the Government's target of £222 million.
The 9 per cent rate rise means that they will undershoot by £117 million, of which £88 million is in government penalties.
Labour may try to chip away the critical £30 million through the year, clearing the penalty burden, but the council's leader, Mr John Hamilton, believes that the money could be run out by October.
The District Auditor is going ahead with his threat to surcharge Labour councillors for any loss arising from their failure to set a rate earlier.
He could order an analysis of council affairs as a Report in the Public Interest, which the council would be obliged to publish.
Labour nationally will not relish the confrontation between Liverpool and the Government.
Mr Derek Hatton, the council's deputy leader, condemned "those elements in the party and trades unions who betrayed us last year" and whose "days are numbered."

He added: "We expect and demand the full support of the Labour Party nationally."
In yesterday's debate Labour blamed the loss of government grants for many problems and the opposition parties accused Labour of inefficiency.
Mr Hamilton said that a rate was set in cold terms, hiding the human needs of the homeless, elderly and children.
"Our budget says to the Government: 'This is what Liverpool needs, this is what is reasonable to regenerate the area and to provide for the needs of the people through council jobs and services and in the private sector. If we do go down and are defeated in legal terms, in terms of decent humanity we will win. We have right and justice on our side."
Mr Byrne said that to comply with government targets would mean dismissing staff which could not be considered in an area with 60,000 unemployed.
Councillor Tony Mulhearn said: "For the first time elected members are prepared to put on the line their resources and houses and risk imprisonment because they believe that the attacks on the city and its people had to be halted."
Sir Trevor Jones, the Liberal leader, said the only winner was the government, which would receive by default £83 million in grants which belonged to the city. He opposed the draconian interference of central government in local councils.
But at the end of the day Labour knew what the law was when they sought office and they have to accept the consequences of their actions." He said the budget decision would lead to chaos and job losses.
Liberals and Tories, supported by five of the six Labour councillors who prevented a possible illegal budget last year, lost an amendment to set up an all-party committee to monitor a £228 million budget. The five also opposed the deficit budget, which was approved 48-23.
Council unions are to ask branch meetings next week for mandates to strike if legal moves are taken against Labour councillors.



HARMONIOUS BALLOONING: Robin Batchelor makes a trial ascent at Leeds Castle in Kent, where today and tomorrow 30 balloonists will be competing for the Blanchard-Jeffries Cup, in a rally marking the 200th anniversary of the first Channel crossing by balloon. Picture by Garry Weaser

Expert to rule on 'low-tech' doctor

By Andrew Veltch, Medical Correspondent
An independent expert from the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists is to be called in to act as an arbitrator in the row over the suspension of the London Hospital consultant, Mrs Wendy Savage, it was disclosed yesterday.
In an unprecedented move, the health authority chairman, Mr Francis Cumberledge, has accepted the peace plan offered by Mrs Savage's lawyer and agreed to take advice from a senior obstetrician not connected with the London or its sister hospital, St Bartholomew's.
Health authority chairmen normally take advice on such matters from the relevant regional expert. In this case Mr Cumberledge acted on the recommendation of the regional adviser on maternal mortality, Mr Gordon Bourne.
Mr Bourne is the former senior consultant in obstetrics at Bart's. He is a leading exponent of high-tech hospital medicine. Mrs Savage is a leading exponent of low-tech, community care.
Four of the allegations against Mrs Savage concern caesarean delays in performing caesareans. Mr Bourne is a proponent of caesareans. In Mrs Savage's view they should be a last resort.
Mr Bourne and Mrs Savage will present their cases to the Royal College arbitrator. The arbitrator will then advise Mr Cumberledge on whether there is a prima facie case to answer. A decision is expected within a fortnight, said health authority sources.
It was Mr Cumberledge, and not the health authority, who suspended Mrs Savage, and it will be for him to decide whether to proceed with an inquiry or reject the allegations and reinstate her.
He is under intense pressure from several health authority members and the area's GPs and midwives to reinstate Mrs Savage. They believe that he has been drawn into a dispute over clinical practice.

Hospital hit by cuts may axe 346 jobs

By Andrew Veltch, Medical Correspondent
Health officials plan to axe 346 jobs at Guy's Hospital, London — more than a tenth of the workforce — to cope with a deficit of £5.4 million this year.
Doctors, nurses and administrators should be included in the cuts, Lewisham health authority will be told later this month.
The confidential report from the district's planning team says that for every month a decision is delayed another 30 jobs will have to go to make up the deficit caused by government health cuts.
"It will affect patients — there's no doubt about that," said a senior official yesterday. "But the last time we closed beds everyone worked harder to treat the patients, and that might happen again."
This is the second time within months that planners have been forced to propose drastic measures. Earlier this year the millionaire, Mr John James, saved the heart surgery unit with a £272,000 grant. Kidney specialists have warned that their patients are in jeopardy as funds run out.
The hospital has already cut 160 jobs. More than 100 beds have also been closed.
Guy's has been hit by government cash limits which force it to cope with inflation, pay rises, or advances in technology, the increasing costs of treating the elderly, and the need to fund community care. It will lose £10 million over the next 10 years through the reallocation of resources to hospitals which are even worse off.
Guy's overspending forms the bulk of Lewisham district's £7.1 million deficit this year. The authority is waiting for regional authority approval to close three hospitals: New Cross, Hither Green and Sydenham Children's Hospital — and concentrate resources on Guy's and Lewisham Hospital.
The Health Minister, Mr Kenneth Clarke, has refused to cover the Guy's deficit.

Hattersley attacks lure of coalition

By Dennis Johnson
The shadow chancellor, Mr Roy Hattersley, started Labour's campaign in the Brecon and Radnor byelection yesterday by trying to undermine the Liberal/SDP Alliance.
None of the parties is sure of its appeal to the voters, and both Conservatives and Labour appear anxious to force a crack in the Alliance campaign to leave the field open to a traditional right-left confrontation.
Mr Hattersley, who was warmly received by shoppers in Brecon town centre, told a news conference that the Alliance had no policy except an offer that they should combine with either of the other parties to form a government.
"I therefore ask the leaders of the Alliance and their candidate in this election a simple question: If after the next election, no party has an overall majority, is it possible that the Alliance would combine with the Tory Government to keep Mrs Thatcher and her ministers in power? Would Dr David Owen and David Steel shore up a Cabinet which has increased unemployment to almost 4 million, produced the highest rates and the lowest value of sterling in history, damaged our social services and cut taxes for the rich while increasing them for the poor?"
The one aspect of the economy for which the Government had taken direct responsibility was of inflation: "It has doubled since the last election, and on its own logic the Government must take responsibility for that increase and for the retail price index, which today stands at 7 per cent."

Rare horse restored to Russia

By Martin Wainwright
AN EMINENT species of horse is to be re-established in the wild in the Soviet Union after a successful breeding programme on the grasslands of Hampshire.
A herd of Przewalski's wild horse has been built up at Marwell Zoo, near Winchester, with the help of London Zoo and Whipsnade Park. The animal enjoys zoological distinction, forming a separate species from all other breeds of horse. It has two extra chromosomes although these do not appear to give it any advantages.
"Some people say that it looks like any other horse, except for being uglier," said Mr John Knowles, director of Marwell.
The Russians are keen to re-establish the horse in the wild, where it was hunted to extinction by the 1960s. The first known Przewalski was shot by a hunter, a Polish count in the service of the last Tsar, who gave the species its name.
The horses will leave Marwell in 1987 and join other animals from European, American and Soviet zoos.

Imminent destruction of wildlife site blamed on negligence of Government

By Gareth Parry
Government negligence and incompetence is directly responsible for the imminent destruction of an internationally recognised wildlife site on the island of Islay, in the Inner Hebrides, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds said yesterday.
Dulich Moss, famous for its winter flock of the declining Greenland white-fronted goose, could be destroyed at any time because the Scottish Secretary, Mr George Younger, has granted permission for a local distillery, Scottish Malt Distillers, to dig peat, in spite of strong objections from its own adviser, the Nature Conservation Council (NCC), the RSPB, and other conservation bodies.
The European Commission has written at least twice to the Government asking it to safeguard the site, which should be specially protected under the EEC directive on the conservation of wild birds. Because of an administrative error the requests were not passed on to the Scottish Secretary, Dr John Cunningham, the opposition environment spokesman, told the Commons yesterday.
Around 600 of the geese normally winter at Dulich Moss. There are only about 14,000 world-wide and the numbers are declining. They also winter in other parts of the Inner Hebrides and in remote parts of Northern Ireland.
Work has already begun on Dulich Moss where the hummocky rolling peat moss and high water table provided perfect conditions for the Greenland geese. Although the distillery has been given permission to extra peat from only 150 acres it is in the middle of the wintering ground.
A road is being built to reach it, and the next step will be to drain the area around it, which will inevitably rob the land of the very elements which make it a wildlife haven.

Chief drug smuggler gaoled for 24 years

Three men involved in a plot to smuggle cocaine worth more than £800,000 into Britain were gaoled at the Old Bailey yesterday.
The alleged paymaster and organiser, Walter Fraser, was sentenced to a total of 24 years imprisonment.
Fraser, aged 39, of Priory Road, Hoxney, London, was convicted of smuggling 3.6 kilos of cocaine and conspiring to possess cocaine with intent to supply. He had denied both charges.
Judge Michael Argyle told Fraser, who has a previous conviction for attempting to smuggle cannabis, that clear evidence was found that he had played a leading role in "this deadly trade."
Peter Hallett, aged 47, a car dealer, of Egham Road, Twickenham, was gaoled for 10 years on charges of smuggling cocaine and conspiracy to supply.
David Robinson, aged 39, a courier of Lawrence Close, Malmesbury Road, Epsom, London, was gaoled for five years for smuggling.
"I think you have let yourself down," Judge Argyle told Robinson, a professional minder who has previous convictions for attempted robbery, possessing firearms and possessing cannabis.
"You are a member of a well-known East End family, almost an aristocrat of cockney land. I am surprised that you should mix with central American drug pedlars."

GUARDIAN OFFER

SOFA/DOUBLE BED

These two water soft with filled edged cushions come in four colourways: red, blue, brown or grey with white stripes (all 100% cotton). Choose a measure 207 1/2 x 59 1/2 x 25 1/2. Open, it has an extending metal spring folding bed action and 3 1/4" foam mattress measuring 48 1/2 x 70 1/2.

Made in the U.K. It is perfect for unexpected guests, providing a bright and attractive solution to space problems. Price £289.95. (Please add £1.50 towards handling and carriage costs.)

Please allow up to 1421 days for delivery. Money is refundable on demand without question. Orders and enquiries should be sent to: Guardian Sofa Bed Offer, Bourne Road, Bexley, Kent DA5 1BL. Tel: (0322) 53316 for enquiries only.

Please send me: ☐ Sofa Bed (at £289.95 each). Please indicate colour required. Please add £1.50 towards handling and carriage costs.

☐ Brown ☐ Grey ☐ Red ☐ Blue

I enclose Cheque/PO for £ GUARDIAN SOFA BED OFFER. Or debit my Access/VISA No. _____

Signature _____

Multiple copies _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Reg No 884255

FIVE OPENINGS FOR A BRIGHT DRIVER.

The Metro has been a winner since 1980 when it was first introduced.

It has already outsold all cars in its class.

This against fierce competition each year from the world's top car manufacturers.

Yet the Metro still leaves other cars standing still.

METRO SPACE - MORE INSIDE, LESS OUTSIDE.

'Autocar' on first seeing the Metro wrote - 'If space efficiency in the sense of the least outside size for the most inside matters most, then without doubt the Metro wins handsomely.'

Without doubt that is still true today.

THE METRO BEATS THE METRO.

For all-round economy, the Metro has led the field.

Yet constant technical improvements continue to squeeze still more miles per gallon from the fully proven power units.

The City's 56 mph economy has risen to 59.3 mpg.

The results of a cost of ownership survey published in the June 1985 issue of 'Fleet Facts' magazine¹ showed the Metro City and Metro 1.0HLE models to be overall the most economical cars to run.

In fact, for all-round economy the Metro finds it usually has only itself to beat.

FIVE NEW OPENINGS.

Metro motoring has now opened up to the motorist who's looking for 5-door flexibility.

In addition to the winning range of eight 3-door Metros, there's now a choice of five 5-door models.

Two with 1 litre engines. And three with 1.3 litre engines including an option of automatic on the Vanden Plas. (How many automatics have you seen in the Metro class?)

With the extra doors there's an original and ingenious use of space.

Put down the back seat and there's a spacious 33.8 cu. ft.² of boot area.

On all L models and above, the back seat has a 60/40 split so you can stow away long loads and still carry two rear passengers.

TEST DRIVE A METRO.

Before you make any decision, make sure you try the new Metro first. So ring 0272 217 217, day or night, for a test drive in Britain's best selling small car.

Take off in style

TAKE OFF IN STYLE

Find the Metro you want at your local Austin Rover dealer who will help you 'Take off in style'

He's offering outstanding deals on the Metro. So right now you can get a Metro on the road for a lot less than you think.

AUSTIN ROVER



The Metro. The most agile 5-door car in its class.

Car shown: Austin Metro 1.3 Vanden Plas. ¹Source: Car magazine. ²Loadspace calculated by VDA System. D.O.T. figs: Metro City simulated Urban cycle 43.5 mpg/5.5L per 100 km. Constant 56 mph 59.3 mpg/4.8L per 100 km. Constant 75 mph 41.9 mpg/6.7L per 100 km. Prices range from 1.0 City at £974 to the Metro MG Turbo at £6490. Prices correct at time of going to press, excluding number plates and delivery. For further information see Postal page number 344104. NATIONWIDE CAR RENTAL RESERVATIONS THROUGH BRITISH CAR RENTALS. TEL 0203 77223. AUSTIN ROVER TAX FREE SALES INFORMATION - TEL 021 475 2101 EXT 220.

Ortega threat to buy Soviet aircraft after contra vote

US warns it will attack if Managua buys MiGs

From Alex Brummer in Washington

The United States last night greeted Nicaragua's decision to lift its self-imposed arms purchase embargo with scepticism, and warned that it would view the introduction of advanced aircraft to the region with the utmost concern.

Reagan Administration has made it clear on several occasions that the introduction of advanced planes—such as the Russian-built MiG-21—would provoke a direct American military response.

The American statement came in response to the announcement by President Daniel Ortega, in Managua, that Nicaragua was lifting its self-imposed arms embargo in response to the House of Representatives vote to give \$27 million in aid to the anti-government contra.

Mr. Ortega's bravado, however, seemed certain to alienate the Administration and Congress. A Senate committee, in another slap at Managua, has voted an immediate supplementary appropriation of \$14 million for the contra.

Furthermore, Mr. Ortega's threats, particularly to increase advanced aircraft, seem certain to encourage the Senate-House conference committee to take a tougher line when it makes final decisions on how the new aid money be funnelled to the rebels.

Mr. Ortega said that he was lifting the arms embargo because the country was "in the light of the deepening of the war and aggression and the possibility of a direct intervention in our country." The Nicaraguan leader observed that his country "was almost the only one in Central America

that does not have the ability to defend itself rapidly by air."

The State Department cast some doubt on the importance of Mr. Ortega's statement, saying there was little evidence to suggest that Managua had ceased to acquire arms since it imposed the limit in February in an effort to get peace talks moving. The spokesman said there had been an "uninterrupted flow of weapons" into the country and also noted that the number of foreign military advisers had not fallen.

"There was no moratorium in the first place," the State Department said.

With a head of steam against Nicaragua building on Capitol Hill the Administration appeared anxious yesterday not to escalate the tensions. It reminded Mr. Ortega that the US was interested in a "political settlement" of the region's problems.

However, the Administration has also made it clear that if Nicaragua should show signs of becoming a "Soviet strategic asset," it would be prepared to intervene. Among the options it has considered have been a so-called surgical military strike against advanced jets or helicopters brought into the country.

On Capitol Hill, the hardening attitude towards Managua was evident from the latest Senate vote. The money appropriated, it agreed, to be used for logistical support for the rebels. If Mr. Ortega keeps talking of building up his defenses he may soon find that even Democrats will be willing to go along with a CIA role in moving the money to the rebels.

Tip O'Neill's book sells for \$1 million

From Alex Brummer in Washington

As Speaker of the House of Representatives Tip O'Neill, a whole of a man with huge, bulbous features and shaggy white hair is arguably the second most powerful man in the United States. But his gruff Boston manner has been no match for that other pseudo-Irishman and New Deal Democrat, Ronald Reagan, who has hosted him more times than Tip would care to mention.

Still, in America, being a loser, as Mrs. Geraldine Ferraro has proved, can be tremendously rewarding. While Tip's name may not be on the lips of Georgetown intellectuals as they map the future of the Democratic party from their elegant salons, it has suddenly become the hottest property around in literary circles.

When the bidding for the Speaker's life story opened on Thursday, on the basis of an eight-page proposal, sent around the New York publishing houses the first offers were in the \$400,000 to \$500,000 range. By the time the whole, lurid process was over yesterday, Tip O'Neill, the butt of five years of Reagan ridicule, was to be instantly rich with a \$1 million offer for his memoirs.

What, one might ask, could Tip O'Neill, hot property in literary circles

possibly be worth a million dollars in the literary world? The answer is that he has never been elected to anything except Congress from a Boston-Irish district which would see a leprechaun to Capitol Hill—if it could get away with it.

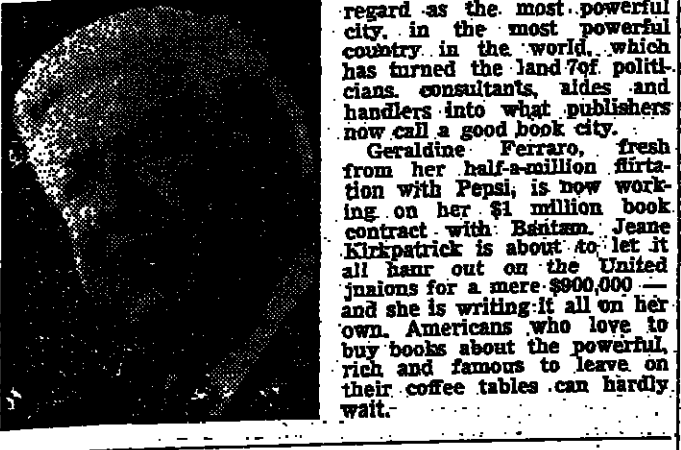
One publisher who helped to push the O'Neill memoirs to their dizzy auction price said they will certainly be a good read. "Some of the stuff about his early life and that whole Boston political milieu is fascinating. One can almost see the hypodermic needle already."

Indeed, there is some reason to suggest that for Mr. O'Neill, like Mr. Reagan, a child of the Depression, Boston in the 1930s put an indelible stamp on his life which still influences his political stance in the Capitol Hill. The Speaker has never forgotten, for instance, the story of his 17-year-old buddy, Eddie Kelly, who went to Nicaragua as part of a marine contingent to protect US interests from 1912 to 1933.

Eddie got stabbed. When he arrived back in Boston, Tip asked: "Eddie. What are we doing down there?" Eddie replied: "We're taking care of the property and rights of the United Fruit. I got stabbed for United Fruit." Anyone seeking to understand why Tip has been on the losing side of the contra battle on Capitol Hill would have to know the story of Eddie Kelly.

It is such inside stories on how the big decisions are taken in what Washingtonians regard as the most powerful city in the world, which has turned the land of politicians, consultants, aides and handlers into what publishers now call a good book city.

Geraldine Ferraro, fresh from her half-a-million flirtation with Pepsi, is now working on her \$1 million book contract with Bantam. Jeanne Kirkpatrick is about to let it all out in a mere \$900,000—and she is writing it all on her own. Americans who love to buy books about the powerful, rich and famous to leave on their coffee tables can hardly wait.



Tip O'Neill: hot property in literary circles

Argentine markets closed

From Jeremy Morgan in Buenos Aires

Financial markets here were closed by an official order yesterday as the population brace itself for a package of harsh economic measures after the agreement reviving the \$1.4 billion loan accord with the IMF.

The markets were closed before a speech by President Alfonsín and the Economy Minister, Mr. Juan Sourrouille, which was scheduled for late last night. They were expected to launch what was described as a move away from the Government's "gradualist" approach to the economic crisis.

Official sources hinted that the new measures might include a total freeze on prices and wages and the introduction of a currency to replace the peso, which has slid badly on local black markets since some reports, the peso has on local black markets since the loan agreement. According to the IMF, the peso has lost up to 40 per cent of its value during the past two days.

Comparisons are already being drawn with measures taken in the 1920s by the Weimar Republic. One commentator compared the reforms to those imposed after the French Revolution.

Government officials, however, deny that there are plans to eliminate tens of thousands of state workers.

Multi-racial Brazil delights in death the leveller

From Jan Rocha in Sao Paulo

Every morning Inspector Tuma, pettily good-natured, patiently answers questions in broken Portuguese, rusty Spanish and hopeful English hung at him by a barrage of journalists from all over the world.

The inspector makes no secret of his conviction, already well supported by the first forensic, fingerprint and handwriting tests, that he has found Mengele.

If Josef Mengele chose to hide himself here for nearly 20 years, rather than in tiny Paraguay, it makes sense. Among 130 million people of mixed European, African, Asian and Arab descent, it is only the original inhabitants, the Indians who stick out in such a melting pot, the odd foreigner speaking with a guttural accent and keeping his hat pulled down over his face, is not paid much attention.

Brazil has always attracted runaways and refugees. In recent years, the Belgian mercenary leader, Jean Jacques Schramm, the Italian mafioso, Tommaso Buscetta, the P-2's Humberto Bortolani, as well as the British train robber, Ronald Biggs, have all been found here.

Like neighbouring Argentina Brazil was sympathetic to the Axis powers at the beginning of the Second World War. But unlike Argentina where General Peron maintained his pro-German attitude until after the war, Brazil sided with the Allies after its shipping was attacked by U-boats. Brazil became the only South American country to send an expeditionary force to fight in Italy.

After the war, both concentration camp survivors and former Nazis found their way here. An Auschwitz survivor living in Belo Horizonte, Josef Nidhansner, a Pole, has produced documents and photographs of the Nazi criminal's 40 years on the run to a Munich magazine in a further attempt to prove that the fugitive died in Brazil six years ago. Buntz said yesterday that the material, which was being checked by historians, could appear in next week's issue. The deputy editor, Mr. Norbert Sakodski, said that a preliminary examination of the documents showed that the Mengele family met the fugitive on many occasions in Europe and South America.

to the Axis powers at the beginning of the Second World War. But unlike Argentina where General Peron maintained his pro-German attitude until after the war, Brazil sided with the Allies after its shipping was attacked by U-boats. Brazil became the only South American country to send an expeditionary force to fight in Italy.

After the war, both concentration camp survivors and former Nazis found their way here. An Auschwitz survivor living in Belo Horizonte, Josef Nidhansner, a Pole, has produced documents and photographs of the Nazi criminal's 40 years on the run to a Munich magazine in a further attempt to prove that the fugitive died in Brazil six years ago. Buntz said yesterday that the material, which was being checked by historians, could appear in next week's issue. The deputy editor, Mr. Norbert Sakodski, said that a preliminary examination of the documents showed that the Mengele family met the fugitive on many occasions in Europe and South America.



Russians lose their bottle

EAST BERLIN: Soviet embassies throughout the world have been asked to stop serving vodka at official receptions as part of a national campaign against heavy drinking.

East European sources said yesterday that the Soviet Embassy here, a grand building in the centre of the city, would observe the request and serve more beer and wine to their guests instead.

Soviet businessmen and journalists abroad were also being encouraged to entertain clients and contacts with fruit juice, or anyway, with less potent drinks.

Vodka has been a traditional feature of all official Soviet celebrations, along with other Russian specialities such as caviar.

The Soviet Communist party launched a big campaign against alcoholism last month, especially in factories and other places of work.

Heavy vodka drinking has long been a serious problem in the Soviet Union—Reuters.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Weapons accords polished

THE US and the Soviet Union yesterday signed "common understandings" on two arms control agreements reached in the early 1970s.

The US mission in Geneva said after the signing there that one was designed to enhance the viability of the 1972 superpower agreement on limiting anti-ballistic missiles and the other involved use of immediate notifications in connection with the 1971 pact on reducing the risk of nuclear war. The signing came at the end of a regular session of a joint congressional commission reviewing implementation of the agreements.

The mission said that the nuclear war risk understanding "in no way changes or expands the agreement," it merely records the parties' understanding of their obligations under it.—AP.

Comecon offer to the EEC

COMECON yesterday invited senior European Commission officials to visit Moscow soon to discuss closer links. The Polish ambassador to Belgium, Mr. Stanislaw Matroski, delivered the invitation on behalf of Comecon's executive committee to the president of the Commission, Mr. Jacques Delors, in Brussels.

Mr. Delors said he welcomed the possibility of new talks.—Reuters.

Barriers up

THE EEC Commission plans to raise import tariffs on Japanese video recorders from 8 per cent to 14 per cent when an agreement limiting Japanese video imports expires at the end of the year. The EEC said it would compensate for the rise by reducing tariffs on such imports as photographic equipment and calculators.—AP.

Fiery protest

A West German has told Swiss police he set fire to a \$2 million painting by Peter Paul Rubens in a Zurich protest against environmental pollution. Police said yesterday the man not named and in his twenties or thirties, broke his silence and admitted he carried out Thursday's attack, in which the painting was destroyed.—AP.

Back home

PRESIDENT Chaim Herzog of Israel, who was born in Dublin, makes a state visit to the Irish Republic next week, the first by an Israeli president. Several Irish politicians have opposed the four-day visit because of clashes between Irish UN peacekeeping troops in South Lebanon and Israeli troops and the Lebanese militia allies.—Reuters.

Fast break

THE Romanian poet and writer, Dorin Tudoran, aged 39, has called off a hunger strike he began in April after authorities refused to allow him to emigrate with his family, according to Western sources in Bucharest. The writer, who fell ill, threatens to resume his fast after treatment.—Reuters.

Curfew lifted

FRENCH authorities yesterday lifted a night curfew imposed on the Pacific territory of New Caledonia during ethnic violence in May. The curfew lifting followed recent calm, but it could be reimposed if there were new troubles, the High Commissioner, Mr. Fernand Wibaux, said.—Reuters.

Gaol riot ends

FIVE prisoners who shot and killed a policeman during a prison riot in the southern Spanish city of Malaga on Thursday surrendered yesterday after holding six guards hostage for 15 hours.—AP.

Jobs for the new boys

From David McKie in Strasbourg

THE European Parliament yesterday refused to endorse commission plans aimed at letting officials take early, voluntary retirement to make way for new appointees from Spain and Portugal.

MEPs were unable to discuss the plan because Claude Cheysson, who spoke on behalf of the Commission, how much the proposals were likely to cost.

Earlier this week, the British Labour MEP, Mr. Glyn Ford, estimated that the plan would cost up to £12 million in the first year, rising eventually to £75 million a year to pay for the "golden handshakes." His colleague, Mr. Bob Cryer, said that some officials would be paid £250,000 a year to stay at home.

These figures were ridiculed yesterday by British Conservatives. Mr. Peter Price said that only a small proportion of staff would be involved yet Mr. Ford's £75 million was equivalent to more than 40 per cent of the present salary bill.

Mr. Price said he would be wrong by 1,000 per cent. Mr. Price and his Conservative colleagues, Sir Bryan Caldwell and Mr. Bryan Cassidy, urged the Commission to produce a study of the costs of the exercise to disprove Labour charges and show that money was not going to be squandered.

Further financial estimates, based on Commission salary figures, suggested that early retirement on the A3 grade—the top grade affected by the scheme—could qualify a few officials for payments of more than \$30,000 a year. Those on the lowest grade would qualify for up to \$6,720.

Chief Bonn spokesman quits over alleged taxation offence

From Anna Tomforde in Bonn

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, already under severe criticism for his alleged weak leadership, yesterday lost his chief government spokesman, who resigned over investigations into a possible tax offence.

Mr. Peter Boenisch, aged 58, a former editor of the rightwing Springer tabloids, Bild, and Bild Am Sonntag, who also had a brief spell as editor of Die Welt, said he resigned over allegations that before he was appointed spokesman two years ago.

His resignation comes at a time when the Government has had to face public and internal criticism over both its performance and its "inability to sell government policies."

Mr. Boenisch is the second spokesman to quit his post since Dr. Kohl came to power in 1982. Dr. Kohl came to power in 1982, no time, however, in appointing a successor—the conservative television journalist, Mr. Friedrich Ost.

The smooth transition is not going to be liked by the rightwing Bavarian CSU which has long maintained that it should be entitled to a leading post in the Government's press and information office, headed by the chief spokesman and a deputy.

Mr. Boenisch who managed to steer the Chancellor through his various blunders and crises with a relaxed and chatty style, has an unforgettable reputation in West German journalism for his hostile reporting of the student movement in the late 1960s and the wave of leftwing terrorism that followed.

His role in forging public opinion through such powerful organs as Bild Zeitung even earned him the Nobel prize-winning writer, Mr. Heinrich Böll, to write a book about him, entitled Bild Bonn, Boenisch.

Sad Soares loosens grip on power

From Paul Eitman

The announcement by Dr. Mario Soares, the Prime Minister, that he would resign signalled that the premier's Socialist party had abandoned hope of continuing in government without the support of the Social Democrats—their coalition partners for the past two years.

The Social Democrat leader, Mr. Anibal Cavaco Silva, saw President Antonio Ramalho Eanes yesterday to state his party's position on the crisis provoked by announcing last week that its seven ministers and 12 secretaries of state would leave the Government.

All 19 formally resigned on Thursday only hours before Mr. Soares admitted that he could not find the backing he needed to form a new government.

Mr. Cavaco Silva had said that he would ask the President to resolve the crisis by calling early elections for a new legislative assembly.

Dr. Soares, visibly distressed by the turn of events, admitted on television last Thursday night that early legislative elections appeared "logical," even though they will mean the postponement of presidential elections provisionally scheduled for November.

The Prime Minister's own plans to run for the presidency were one of the reasons the Social Democrats decided to bring down the Government.

Mr. Cavaco Silva has said that he favours the candidacy of the rightwing Christian Democrat leader, Mr. Diogo Freitas do Amaral.

Dr. Soares was anxious to avoid delaying the presidential vote, which is now likely to take place some time next year, for fear that his prospects would be diminished as Portugal began its arduous adaptation to membership of the European Economic Community, which takes effect next January 1.

Dr. Soares warned his countrymen that the latest crisis had come just when the country could look forward to a moderate economic recovery after years of austerity.

The President must allow the present Assembly time to ratify the EEC accession treaty—signed on Wednesday before it is dissolved. Political sources said they expected him to name July 15 as the date for dissolution in order to allow for the 80 to 90 days prescribed by the constitution for an election campaign. Election of a new parliament is likely to take place on October 5—Portuguese Republic Day.

Solidarity leaders gaoled

Gdansk: Three leaders of the outlawed Solidarity labour movement were found guilty of illegal union activities yesterday and sentenced to gaol terms ranging from 2½ to 3½ years.

The presiding judge found Adam Michnik, aged 38, Bogdan Lis, aged 32, and Wladyslaw Praszniuk, aged 31, guilty of leading an illegal union and fomenting public unrest.

The judge, Mr. Krzysztof Ziemiuk, imposed gaol terms of 3 years on Mr. Michnik and 2½ years on Mr. Lis.

Mr. Praszniuk had demanded the maximum sentence, five years, for Mr. Praszniuk, who was Solidarity's leader in the south western city of Wroclaw before a criminal law was declared in 1983. Four years had been sought for both Mr. Michnik, a dissident since the 1960s, and Mr. Lis, who was deputy to Solidarity's chairman, Mr. Leszek Walasek, in Gdansk before martial law.

Court sources said that the three defendants smiled proudly when the verdicts were delivered and immediately shook hands with each other. Mr. Lis flashed a Solidarity V-for-Victory sign at the judge as he was led from the courtroom.

But Mr. Praszniuk's wife, Krystyna, a freelance and sobbing as she came from the courthouse. "The butchers, the butchers," she cried.

The sentences were the harshest imposed on Solidarity activists since the Communist authorities freed the three defendants.

Mr. Walasek said in a statement on the trial: "The victims of political deviation were being tried by the deviates themselves. They can lock us up but we will come out eventually and we must continue our work."

Pocket calculations count against Lange

From Ian Tompkinson in Wellington

NEW ZEALAND'S Labour Government, a year after its remarkable victory in the snap election, is in trouble. Opinion polls show a slump in the popularity of the Prime Minister, Mr. David Lange, and the Labour Party falling behind the National Party.

The Government goes into a crucial by-election in the South Island constituency of Timaru—a seat it has held for nearly 60 years—with its candidate trailing 10 per cent behind the National Party.

Yet the Finance Minister, Mr. Roger Douglas, presenting his second budget to Parliament this week, refused to make any populist concessions that could swing the Timaru verdict back in Labour's favour.

The by-election was caused by the death of the Speaker, Sir Basil Arthur, and the Labour Party appeared to misjudge the temper of the electorate when it chose a 38-year-old party activist from Rotorua, Miss Jan Walker, to contest a campaign where issues like the All Blacks' tour to South Africa and homosexual law reform have stirred emotions in the tightly-knit community.

At the snap election, Labour had a comfortable majority of 2,500 and initially it thought the seat could be held, although with a reduced majority. But early in the campaign, Labour canvassers were dismayed at the negative response they received.

If the Labour Government's anti-union stance and resistance to American pressure has aroused nationalist fervour, it has also secured the impact of Labour's tough economic measures.

Now, with the Anzac controversy no longer in the headlines, New Zealanders are reflecting on the pain, in particular, of high interest rates which have climbed to 22 per cent for government stock as Mr. Douglas enforces a tight monetary regime to bring inflation under control.

Even traditional Labour allies among refrigeration workers, and dockers have displayed their anger about the cost of mortgage payments with interest rates even higher than on government bonds. While latest opinion polls show Labour closing the gap in Timaru, it is doubtful whether the seat can be held.

When Mr. Lange announced that the budget would be presented two days before the by-election, it was widely assumed that the Government would sweeten the economic medicine it is administering.

Mr. Douglas, however, refused to modify any of the reforms he has applied since last July. He does not gloss over the pain his economic policies have inflicted on New Zealanders, and he concedes they may be electorally unpopular. He argues that the Labour Government had no choice but to implement changes as rapidly as possible to demonstrate a clear break with the past.

"It was unavoidable because New Zealand could no longer borrow overseas under the same favourable conditions as in the past," he said.

"The failure to control government spending was ensuring high inflation and high interest rates for the future. Urgent action was necessary."

Mr. Douglas claims that the Government has in fact achieved the turn round essential for permanent recovery. He has dramatically cut the fiscal deficit from \$2.7 billion last year to \$1.28 billion this year. In terms of gross domestic product that is a cut from about 7 per cent to just over 2 per cent.

He argues that it will bring down interest rates as the Government's need to borrow to cover the fiscal deficit lessens—and consequently, inflation should return to levels closer to those of New Zealand's main trading partners.

John Ardagh penetrates the real pleasures of the richest city in the EEC

The Stirling qualities of Stuttgart

THE approach is unexpected. You drive in through woods and suddenly, far below you, spreading across its hollow, are the tidy terraced suburbs rising steeply on either side. This city of Bosch and Mercedes, as modern and industrial as any in Germany, has also the prettiest setting, cradled by rolling forests: one vineyard slopes almost to the main station.

This nest-like frame makes Stuttgart seem smaller than it is, for its industrial areas sprawl unseen in other valleys. It also gives an intimate feeling that chimes in well with the local character of these cozy Swabians, lovers of the tree, for whom even a big mansion is not *Haus* but *Häusle* (little house). A God-fearing and, even more, an untidiness-fearing race. The second worst sin is to be seen weeding your garden on the Sabbath. The worst sin is not to weed it ever.

Swabian piety and provincialism may irritate, yet this is my favourite big German city in spite of the concrete-and-neon downtown rebuilding, and the assertive ringways. These do at least keep traffic away from the central area, now mostly a pedestrian zone around the vast Schlossplatz, here you can walk for almost a mile through the heart of the city and hardly see a car.

Start, maybe, at Hegel's modest orange-fronted birthplace on Tortenstrasse. Then go past the ugly new Rathaus where Manfred Rommel, son of the field-marshal and most admired and renowned of all German big-city mayors, rules so benignly. Take in the charming little Schillerplatz, gently flooded at night, where the fortress-like 16th-century Alte Schloss has been cunningly restored after the wartime bombing. In the Schlossplatz, pause for a glance at the huge palatial Neues Schloss, now used for Baden-Wuerttemberg state ceremonies. Take a look behind at the old fountain where the poet Schiller, a Swabian, washed himself each morning when at boarding-school in Stuttgart.

Then admire the Schlossgarten before the State Opera House, home of the city where Cranko so creatively choreographed. Across the lawn, look at the modern Landtag (parliament) building, for whose terrace the Land authorities in 1971 spent 50,000 DM on a reclining figure by Henry Moore, whom they knew to be a big UK-name. But there was an outcry, many burghers denounced as "ill-mannered" this harmless sculpture of a draped female — and for 13 years it was hidden away behind bushes. "Typical," was one liberal's comment: "these Swabians, they want to buy the best, then don't like it."

Finally last year the Moore was reprieved and now stands very conspicuously, just across the motorway, at the entrance to the equally controversial new extension to the Staatsgalerie, the town's main art museum. Here my roll-call of Britain's contribu-

tors to modern Stuttgart comes to an end with 19th-century architect James Stirling, whose building's cheeky originality has by now bulldozed into silence most of his local critics (and they were numerous: since its opening in March, 1984, it has been attracting nearly 100,000 visitors a month. I don't care hugely for Stirling's fat pink and blue handrails and bright green window-frames, all a bit too Beaubourg, but his circular open-air courtyard, a mix of Mycenaean and medieval castle, is most appealing and a lively meeting-place in summer.

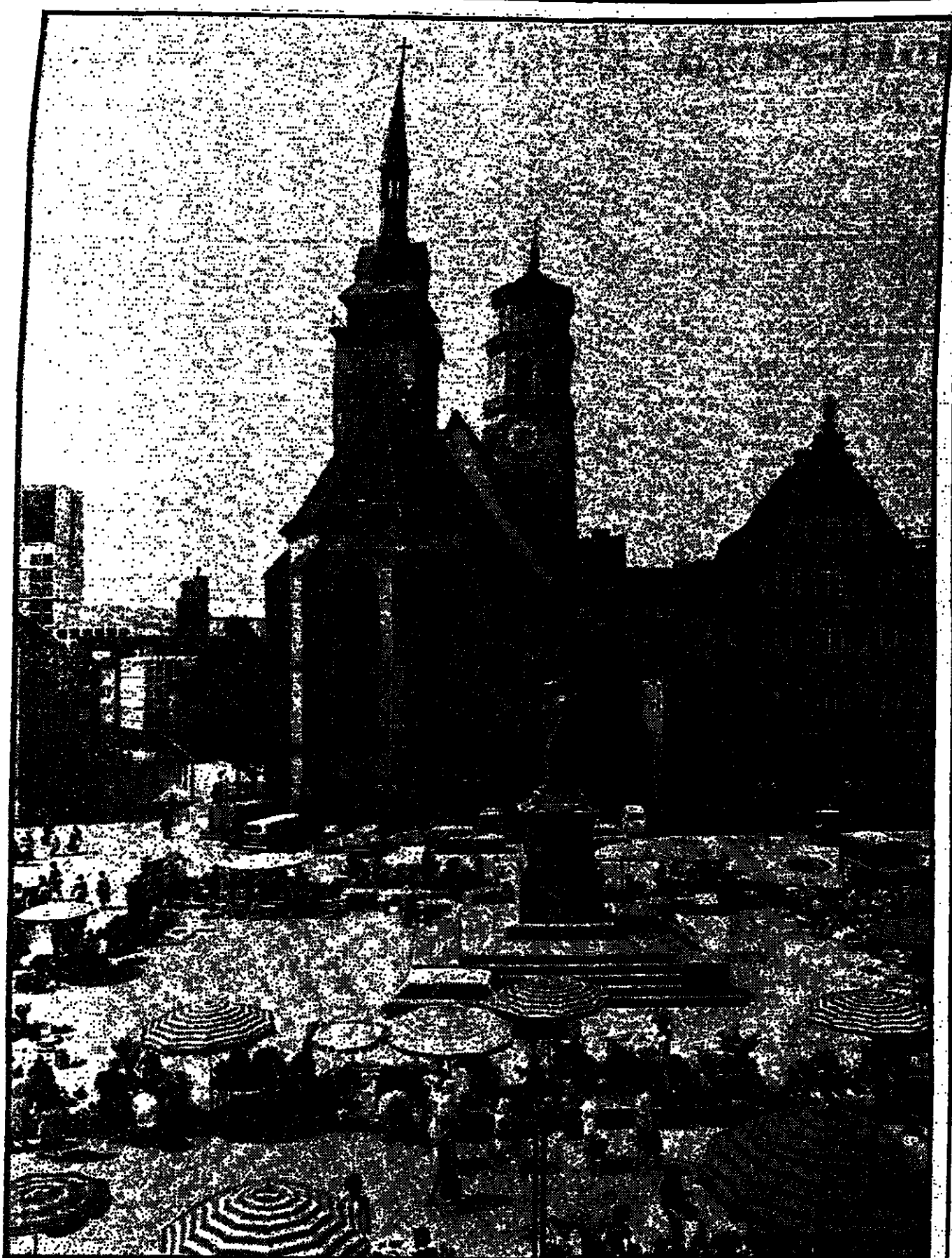
It is good that the excitement over this building has also renewed interest in its contents, for the museum's two parts, old and new, house one of the best modern art collections in Germany. The pre-Stirling part, besides a variety of German 19th-century tosh, contains some goodish Renoirs, Sisleys and other impressionists, especially a whole room is given over to eight big Burne-Joneses, at the entrance to the Stirling wing.

Other rooms feature Picasso, Leger, Giacometti, Dalí, Warhol, and more especially some German artists too little known in England: I was struck by Max Beckmann's huge *Resurrection* (1918) and by Otto Dix's *The Matchseller* (1920), a grim study of war's legacy. Duane Hanson, the American super-realist, has contributed a waxwork of a crouching charlatán, one's instinct is to bend down and help the poor dear off the floor.

City and Land can easily afford so much costly culture and new building, for the Stuttgart area is the wealthiest in the EEC. Here are Porsche, Bosch, IBM, Lorenz — and of course Daimler-Benz whose pale-blue emblems gleam at night like lode-stars from the crests of office rooftops. This insufferably arrogant firm's head factory, in the suburb of Untertürkheim, has a museum where you can see prototypes dating from the 1880s, as well as learn how it was that in 1901 the firm's cars came to be named "Mercedes" after the daughter of its leading salesman.

It is even more interesting to go to the adjacent suburb of Bad Cannstatt and climb the road beside the spire to the modest shed where in 1883 Gottlieb Daimler, a local engineer and gunmaker, actually invented the world's first motor vehicle to use an internal combustion engine: here you see his original motor-cycle, just about recognisable as one. The shed, now much restored, was a glass-house in his garden. For so long a time, the Mercedes has been displayed and under-publicised locally.

Stuttgarters have long venerated Daimler as the greatest of the city's sons, a sublime benefactor: today, alarmed that car exhaust may be a prime cause of the growing sickness of their beloved encircling forests, they are not so sure. At least,



The statue of Schiller and the Stiftskirche in the Schillerplatz, Stuttgart

Greens aren't Non-Greens, in this country with no speed limit and one of Europe's highest accident rates, still cheerfully and lovingly drive their Mercedes at up to 250 kph on the Autobahn. As a spa, Bad Cannstatt is hardly in the Baden-Baden fashion league. And yet Stuttgart's springs claim to produce more mineral water (18 million litres a day) than any other city except Budapest, and it supplies three public swimming-pools. It holds a record also for another, more attractive, liquid: it produces more wine than any other German commune. There are vineyards everywhere, yielding light and fruity reds and whites, over-priced in pubs and restaurants but cheap in shops, where you can buy a litre of drinkable table wine for 85p.

In the quaint old village-suburb of Uhldach, a grape's taste for Spätzle (terribly flour noodles, delicious when properly handgemacht), *Maultaschen* (a soup of spinach ravioli) and *schwaebis-*

che *Rosbraten* (beef braised with onions). And it's seldom expensive. For medium-priced genuine Swabian food, in the city try *Bosche*, *Alte Zunft* or the *Zeppelin-Stube*. In the suburbs, *Zum Muckstueble* at Weilimdorf, *Paule* at Obertürkheim, *Father out, Idler* and *Zum Gelsere* at Kernen-Stetten. You must not expect too much of Stuttgart night life: the pietist work-ethic hardly helps it. But there are some good discos. The liveliest and most sympathetic, believe it or not, is run by the Baghwan Rajneesh community of Oregon. This pink, red and orange brigade are thicker on the ground in Germany than anywhere else, and with their ever astute business sense they have taken over the best discos, in Munich, Cologne and many other cities. In Stuttgart, vermillion-clad lovelies radiating happiness offer inexpensive drinks, and you dance in a clean, well-lit joyous ambience. The film-showings of

the bearded Baghwan's lectures are not compulsory. Once the Wuerttembergers ruled this part of Germany, as counts, then dukes, finally kings — almost as serenely as Baghwan today rules Oregon. Stuttgart was their seat. In the early 18th century Duke Eberhard, dreaming of another Versailles, built his out-of-town residence at Ludwigsburg, 18 km to the north — a grandiose 452-room palace. Today it belongs to the Land, but the present duke is still around, and even gets invited to official parties in Stuttgart where everyone is terribly deferential, for the Germans still love their aristocracy, albeit shorn of its power. His palace is worth a visit, for its porcelain, its little chapel and theatre (both still in use) and the ornate flower-gardens.

From the south windows, the eye travels up the tree-lined alley that runs dead straight to Schloss Solitude, on a hilltop just west of Stuttgart. This was built in Hellenic style in the 1760s by the then reigning duke — as a home for his mistress. But all the local guides and guide-books are silent on this interesting point. Maybe they don't want to offend the present duke. After all, this is Swabia.

In Tunisia Rowlinson Carter discovers the unexpected modern value of a hole in the ground

The troglodytes of Herodotus

HERODOTUS, "Father of History" or "Father of Lies" according to taste, was definitely suspect in his description of the tribes of North Africa whom he met or, as he honourably admits, only heard about second-hand during his travels in about 450 BC.

He was sceptical about reports of men with heads like dogs or no heads at all. Their dogs, he informs us, were built into their chests. He was more confident of his facts about another tribe who were forced by their neighbours' practice of hunting them down from four-horned chariots into becoming "exceedingly swift of foot." Herodotus called them the Ethiopian hole-men or troglodytes, and would be gratified — perhaps even at him was by pushing to know that in 1985 the holes still exist and there are troglodytes still living in them. By the way, Herodotus's use of terms like "Ethiopian" and "Libya" does not always correspond with modern geography: the troglodytes in question are the Berbers of Matmata, in Southern Tunisia.

There is no cause to feel sorry for or vicariously guilty about the troglodytes, to assume that they are the luckless losers in 3,000 years of a Tunisian rat race with no alternative but to retreat like rodents into the subsoil. The Matmata Berbers, it is true, have been driven down then up during the past three millennia, but who hasn't? They are a contented society whose life underground is entirely voluntary and indeed the Sahara equivalent of a nice little earner.

My car broke down, as too many Tunisian hired cars do. One is not mentally geared on the northern fringes of the Sahara to contend with flash floods: nor was the car. An accumulation of water roaring around, beneath and through the car on its way uselessly into the desert sand had finally overcome the ignition. It was getting dark, although I knew I was not far from Matmata, my destination. I was not therefore completely surprised by the sudden appearance of a swarthy figure in a striped hooded cap, but I was by his greeting.

"Hello, I'm a troglodyte." It lacked the ring of truth, for much the same reason as one treats with a butler, a foreigner, whose opening gambit is: "Forgive me, I'm not effortlessly conversant in the English tongue." When the sum of a man's English vocabulary stretches to more than 20 words, it is unusual that "troglodyte" should be one of them. That is far more disturbing than the possibility that he might, just be sane.

He was full of surprises. While I would gladly have accepted help with drying out the engine, all he wanted to do was to take me back to his hole to meet his family. The thought that I might have to pay for the privilege was not mentioned but clearly not unacceptable. I indicated — the engine now coughing back to life — that I might take up his invitation in the morning. In the meantime I intended spending the night in one of the two underground homes that have been converted into "hotels".

Neither of these hotels recommends itself as a fortnight for the whole family or, for that matter, an infernal dirty weekend. The reception desk is at the bottom of a fairly steep tunnel: thereafter the hotel is a patchwork of holes, open to the sky, with the dining room, bar, accommodation and other facilities drilled laterally into the earth. The first sensation of sitting down to dinner is, cleanliness apart, that one has entered a sewer. Before long, however, Tunisian wine at a couple of quid a bottle will have lent the place a certain charm and an overnight stay becomes — as many excursion operators promise — a thoroughly different and most enjoyable experience.

Tourists often regret that they are clogged in hotels and never get to know the locals. That is not the case in Matmata. Within 10 minutes of emerging on to the surface of the earth, the following morning, I could add to my invitation of the night before at least a dozen similar requests to drop in (quite so) and meet the family.

An inspection of several troglodyte dwellings put to rest some of the theories which attempt to explain why this group of Berbers went underground. Eighth Army veterans will not need reminding that after El Alamein Rommel retreated into Tunisia and that the only way to get at him was by pushing through a narrow corridor known as the Gabes Gap, between the salt flats and the sea.



Troglodyte dwellings in Matmata

The World War II battles to penetrate the Gabes Gap were nothing new: nobody has ever wanted to remain in the gap, it is merely the route taken by a procession of invaders making their way as quickly as possible to the rich coastal regions — Carthage for instance. Nobody, that is, except the buffeted Berber tribes who calculated that in the circumstances an unwanted piece of real estate was the sensible place to settle. It is argued, therefore, that the Berbers of Matmata tactically adopted what was, literally, the lowest possible profile so that at the first sign of yet another round of trouble they could retreat into their holes. Peeping out like nervous rabbits, they could then let an uncatchable world charge by and re-emerge when the coast was clear. Until, of course, the next lot arrived.

In fact, anyone choosing or forced to live in the Gabes Gap would be silly to live anywhere other than underground. The hillsides are easy to dig into and provide homes that are cool and (considering the tribulations of life further south, in the Sahara) comfortable. The only limitation on size, especially in the case of large families, is the willingness to keep on digging. There is no practical reason, as I discovered, why an underground bedroom should not be furnished with a brass bed and posters of Michael Jackson.

The bread riots that occurred in Tunisia a couple of years ago drew attention to the disparity of wealth between the coast and the interior. Bread riots scare off tourists (although they seem to have been forgotten in the present Tunisian tourist boom) but as long as there are enough visitors willing to pay a pound or two to drop in and look around, the troglodyte Berbers of Matmata have a fair source of income that will perpetuate like nothing else, their singular way of life.

For the best jetfares and holidays to Germany, Austria and Switzerland talk to the experts, GTF. G.T.F. Tours Ltd, 184/186 Kensington Church Street, London, W8 4DP Tel: 01-229 2474.

The only thing cheap about GTF are our Prices.

Düsseldorf £69 (Return)
Frankfurt £83 (Return)
Hamburg £89 (Return)
Hanover £89 (Return)
Stuttgart £89 (Return)
Berlin £99 (Return)
Munich £94 (Return)

For the best jetfares and holidays to Germany, Austria and Switzerland talk to the experts, GTF.

G.T.F. Tours Ltd, 184/186 Kensington Church Street, London, W8 4DP Tel: 01-229 2474.

ABTA ATOL 637 IVA GTF

See the Lowlands at these low prices

3 day round £19.50
7 day round £26.50

Traveling by Nova-Rail is the best way to discover the beauty of Holland.

It's quick, very comfortable and extremely economical.

The 3-day and 7-day Nova-Rail tickets offer unlimited travel on the Netherlands Railways.

There's so much to see and do in Holland's historic buildings, colorful scenery and beautiful scenery.

For just a little extra you can include travel on trams and buses too.

Save on visits to neighbouring countries also. Every Dutch station offers rock bottom prices for international rail travel.

For full details contact us now and we'll help you make a little go a long way in Holland.

NETHERLANDS RAILWAYS

Box 624 New Burlington Street London W1A 1JL Tel: 01-734 3301

Fares subject to exchange rate changes

Further information: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London W1R 0EN.

Festivals: Stuttgart hosts the second largest European folk festival — Cannstatt Folk and Beer Festival, Stuttgart, September 22 to October 13.

Further information: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London W1R 0EN.

Further information: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London W1R 0EN.

Further information: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London W1R 0EN.

Further information: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London W1R 0EN.

Further information: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London W1R 0EN.

Further information: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London W1R 0EN.

Further information: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London W1R 0EN.

Further information: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London W1R 0EN.

Further information: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London W1R 0EN.

Further information: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London W1R 0EN.

Further information: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London W1R 0EN.

Further information: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London W1R 0EN.

Further information: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London W1R 0EN.

Further information: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London W1R 0EN.

Further information: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London W1R 0EN.

Further information: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London W1R 0EN.

Further information: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London W1R 0EN.

Further information: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London W1R 0EN.

Further information: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London W1R 0EN.

Further information: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London W1R 0EN.

Further information: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London W1R 0EN.

Further information: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London W1R 0EN.

Further information: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London W1R 0EN.

How to be sure of a quick and easy trip to Ireland.

With Aer Lingus, you'll be there quicker than an Irish snail. There's no faster or better way to travel to Ireland.

Now isn't that more appealing than a long and tiring land and sea journey that can last a full day?

And going by Aer is so convenient: an unrivalled choice of flights from 10 airports across Britain, flying to Dublin, Cork or Shannon.

Just relax in the company of our friendly cabin staff during the flight and you'll arrive fresh and ready to enjoy your stay in Ireland.

Aer Lingus has a fare to suit everyone — whether you're flying to Ireland on business or pleasure, for a short or long stay.

Super Apex fares cost from £294 return from London to Dublin, and from £115 to Cork or Shannon. You must book and pay 14 days in advance. There are big savings on Husband and Wife and Super Saver fares, too.

£94

RETURN TO DUBLIN

And offers Super Drive car hire with unlimited mileage, from only £94.50 a week, (if 4 people share the car, that's less than £24 each).

It all makes Aer Lingus your first and only choice for flights, fares and holidays in Ireland, to be sure.

For full details, conditions of fares, holidays and flight timetables pick up your free Aer Lingus brochure from your local travel agent or nearest Aer Lingus office.



AER LINGUS
to be sure!

Super Apex return fares from:
London to Dublin £294
London to Cork or Shannon £115

London 01-734 1122
Bristol 02-22 24846
Birmingham 021-225-6211
East Midlands 0442-20247

PRICES GUARANTEED FOR 1985
Enjoy
GERMANY
by train

Choose a DB Tourist Card for your holiday in Germany and there's so much more to enjoy.
VALUE-FOR-MONEY PRICES:
Travel anywhere for as little as £7.45 a day with a 9 day card. Even less for 16 days.

FLEXIBILITY:
4, 9, or 16 days Tourist Cards 1st or 2nd class. A 4 day card costs just \$44.

EXPLORE:
Explore the beauty of West Germany from the Baltic to Bavaria.

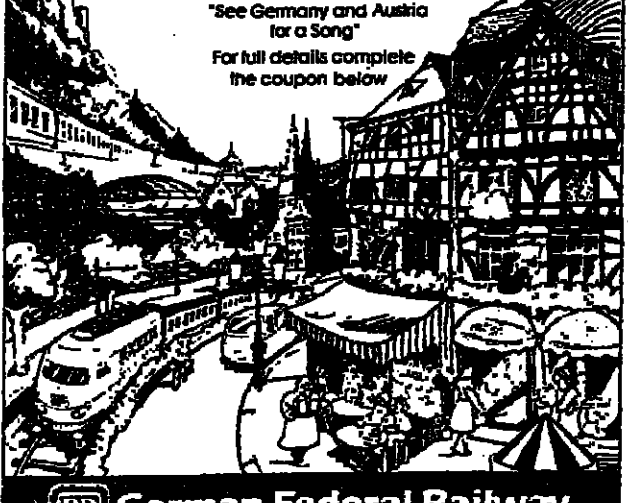
RELAX:
Relax as the ever-changing scenic panorama passes your window seat.

RELIABILITY:
We offer you a superb service, fast, modern inter-city trains link all the main holiday centres.

AIRPORT CONNECTIONS:
Fly in to Frankfurt or Düsseldorf and your train is waiting at the airport station.

DB Tours also offer an exciting range of inclusive holidays at amazing prices. One or two weeks in Short Breaks. Visit the Rhine Valley, Black Forest or Bavarian Alps. There's a wide range to choose from in our colourful brochures. "See Germany and Austria in a Song"

For full details complete the coupon below



German Federal Railway
Deutsche Bundesbahn

DB Tours 15 Orchard Street, London W1H 0AY

Name _____

Address _____

WEEK-END PEOPLE



BEACHAM: pictured by Garry Weaser in scrub-faced muffs

Stephanie, from rags to bitches

THERE is a whiff of the big cat about Connie, wrote Nancy Banks-Smith when the Central TV series began a couple of weeks ago. Here was a cast acting by the seat of their pants in a manner not seen since Auf Wiedersehen, Pet. As Ron Hutchinson's script concerns passion and revenge in the Nottingham rag trade, perhaps one should say by the seat of their drawers, but you are asked to expunge fingerie from your minds.

In the title role as a ferocious fashion queen cutting up rough in her old stamping ground, Stephanie Beacham is not unattractive, if you happen to like smouldering eyes, a flame of hair and a lush figure barely contained by her vestments. Unhappily, the press has been distracted by these superficialities from a performance of rare power and quality.

Alongside her semi-nude picture, The Sun profiled her last week under the heading "Why I'm Ready To Be Ratty". Even the Sunday

Times critic lamented that she had bought a bra.

Which is why she betrayed a tiny suspicion when I rang her on Monday. "I've had nipples and bums up to here," she grates. "If I see much more plastic I shall scream. It's a shame when you do a year's work and it comes down to mammary glands."

Promising that I was only interested in her seminal influences, I went for tea at her new house in Hampstead. Mercifully, she had scrubbed her face of make-up and wore a sensible tie.

Now, she was born — it says here — in Casablanca? "Absolute rubbish," she laughed. "It was more interesting than saying Hertfordshire. I've never been to Casablanca in my life."

These appear to be the facts established in a relentless cross-examination. Educated in convents and grammar school, her intention of teaching deaf children (she is 40 per cent deaf) was nipped in the bud when, on a visit to an actor-boyfriend

in Liverpool, she was auditioned and steered towards RADA.

Her troubles began when Michael Winner asked her to co-star opposite Marlon Brando in The Nightcomers. Her torrid scenes instilled Pavlovian lip-smacking in Fleet Street and her rapid disenchantment. She rejected a Playboy offer. "I cried when I read about Dorothy Stratten," she said. "I can see how she got into the pickle she did. I was too young for it. I ran."

She ran into John McEnery, who had just been nominated for an Oscar and thought the business stank too. We thought we had the money, he was called love. We were going to have babies. We got out a couple before the rot set in. They separated in 1981 after six years of marriage and two daughters, now aged ten and eight.

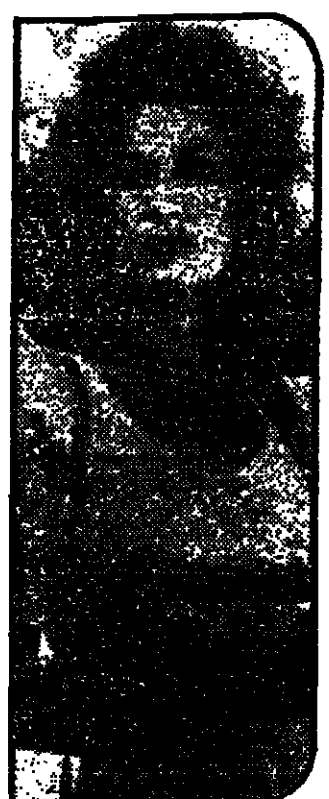
Although seldom out of work, she had a break playing Rose in the series Tenko, filmed in Singapore. On a visit to Penang she met the then King of Malaysia. "It

meant that private aeroplanes were provided. It was the beginning of two years of monstrously good fun." She paused. "He was a complete scoundrel." And, no doubt, a proper one.

Filming of the 13-part Connie was completed last week. Her brain feels rotated. "To be allowed out with a character like that was absolute heaven. Every time was like jumping off the board. But it was a terrible monstrous schedule. How can you get a standard of work out of something that's interesting and literate on a schedule for Emmerdale Farm?"

She would like to complete a film on women in Islam which she began to make independently in Pakistan. She is prepared for anything as long as she continues to learn. "I adore being thought of as sexy. The problem is if it ends there. I don't mind being called a superbitch, but anyone can have nipples."

And how far from Casablanca there is a town called Th...



...and as Connie

The manager who trades in idealism

ON A visit to Russia two years ago Prof John Constable met the manager of a truck plant employing 85,000 people. "His official salary was three times that of the people working on the assembly line," he said, pausing significantly. Was that good? Evidently not. In Britain, he explained, a comparable post would fetch 20 times that of a worker.

On Monday Prof Constable (49) becomes director general of the British Institute of Management, which prides



CONSTABLE: subsidies don't grow on trees

itself on being the world's largest management organisation, representing 76,000 managers and some 6,500 subscribing bodies.

He started as a National Coal Board management trainee working underground in the Durham coalfield, rising through Cambridge and Harvard into management and consultancy. For the past four years he has been director of Cranfield School of Management, one of Europe's largest post-graduate institutions.

So what is wrong with British management? For a start, he said, our education system is not exactly a breeding ground for imagination and inventiveness. He thinks managers are to some extent blameworthy when firms become non-competitive, but in the public sector they tend to carry the can for political decisions.

Subsidies may be necessary in certain circumstances. But the thing that everyone has to understand is that subsidies don't grow on trees. It's all about cost. The British are not as enamoured with the process of making money as the Americans. That could be seen as a shortcoming. At least, it should be said that he was a consultant to Scott Bader, whose principles of common ownership were embraced by E. F. Schumacher. But even there, idealism will only succeed if it's competitive. If common ownership can be overlaid on top of the business objective I think it's of very great merit.

B RTHDAYS

TODAY: Richard Baker, broadcaster, 60; Simon Callaghan, actor, 35; Angela Down, actress, 40; Mary Ellis, singer, actress, Novello leading lady, 84; Noddy Holder, original member of Slade, 35; Bishop Trevor Hoddleston, 72; Nicola Pagett, actress.

TOMORROW: Eileen Atkins, actress, 51; James Bolam, ac-

"I'M NOT surprised that this has happened and I expected it would happen. The Government said it would curb the power of trade unions and that's exactly what's happening."

With Red, Indian matters freshly in mind, for a second the list of broken treaties being enumerated by Ray Buckton, the train drivers' leader, evoked the plaintive words of Red Cloud, who united the tribes to defend the Black Hills for 25 years. "They promised to take our land and they took it."

Buckton (62) has led Aslef as general secretary for 15 years. With David Bassett's departure he becomes the most senior elder in the labour movement. His ageing band has dwindled to about 22,000, picked off by other unions and low recruitment. The once-proud planes of the iron road have seen their wage rises overhauled by those who till the soil.

In 1972 and 1974 the tribal alliance of Buckton, Lawrence Daley and Joe Gormley ensured victory, but by 1983 bows and arrows were no longer enough. As president of the TUC, Buckton last year rallied the braves to the banner of the new war leader, Crazy Horse Scargill. The effort exhausted them. The hoop lay broken.

This week a distracted Ray Buckton reviewed the saga as Aslef's annual conference prepared to debate British Rail's demand for £200,000 within seven days to compensate for a strike in January. Buckton and the NUR leader, Jimmy Knapp, have denounced the move as a politically motivated attack, and plan to resist attempts to end the closed shop.

Aslef's most humiliating defeat was in 1982, when they were bushwhacked by flexible rostering. For the first time in 29 years of high-level negotiations Buckton sensed a fundamental shift of attitude. "Throughout my career I've seen conflicts and confrontation which were basically industrial relations. This went much deeper."

The TUC twisted the knife by urging the train drivers to return to work. Buckton says that they were aware that the law required them to hold a ballot on the closed shop. "We haven't had it. I thought everybody was accepting that. We were keeping our heads down. When a couple of thousand

joined this professional railwaymen's association nobody made a great issue of it."

He was encouraged by peace talks with British Rail a month ago. The emphasis was on stability with intimations that flexible rostering was indeed the costly burden that Aslef had claimed it to

be. Stepping back from its demands for substantial wage increases, Aslef meekly settled for 4.85 per cent. "I suppose when we accepted that we accepted that we understood their problems. We thought 'We'll test it now, we'll cooperate.' Then we get these letters."

Aslef probably made more

sacrifices than any other supporting union during the miners' strike. But they were circumvented on a scale never previously contemplated. Do they retain any options to resist? "I believe that any trade union must take cognisance of the facts around you. I remember many years ago, when Dick

The railmen's Red Cloud in search of a silver lining



BUCKTON: rallied the braves—picture by Martin Argles

It is believed that Buckton's retirement in a few years time was to coincide with the merging of Aslef and the NUR. The closed shop issue could put that back in the melting pot.

Red Cloud strutted out his last years dressed as an American gentleman, flattered by the attentions of political class who unlikely that Buckton will take to ermine. He believes he did not join the labour movement for that.



KING, REAGAN, JACKSON: spot the most ostentatious gesticulator

Body language of a somebody

BLACK comedian Eddie Murphy once powdered his face white and set out to discover how the other half lives in a hilarious Saturday Night Live sketch. The differences between black and white has been the stuff of comedy for years, but Thomas Kochman, an anthropologist at the University of Illinois, has now stepped purposefully into the minefield.

The German-born linguist, sociologist and former welfare worker believes that blacks and whites have sharply contrasting approaches to politics, power

and sex which leads to misunderstandings.

Speaking to the Washington Post, Kochman recently cited the example of Jesse Jackson chanting to a political rally "I am a somebody!" The whites in the audience frowned, he said, equating emotion with loss of control, and suspecting manipulation. From the black perspective the impact was different. He points out that posters of Martin Luther King, Malcolm X and Jesse Jackson often show them with their mouths open, hands extended, "To blacks that says the

man in the picture is powerful, strong, seeking truth by emotionally engaging ideas, taking them on."

Chicago's black mayor, Harold Washington, distributed copies of Kochman's book to the local white press saying that their coverage demonstrated a need to read it. Kochman's theory is that blacks have a "high offence" culture in which aggressive language, brash behaviour and florid clothing are enjoyed as a source of power that "feeds" life, without being overwhelmed or losing control.

White Americans, in Kochman's view, generally contain their anger as well as styles of speech and dress so as not to impose on each other.

Kochman's efforts have not been universally appreciated. Antagonism among black students led him to relinquish a professorship. He admits that middle-class blacks, interpreting his work as an attempt to show them as inferior, react by saying "I've never seen blacks act like that."

Kochman laments: "that makes whites wonder if I know what the hell I'm talking about."

ter, 47; Tom Graveney, cricketer, 58; Robert Matthews, master, Clare College, Cambridge, and professor of political economy, 68; Knock Powell, MP, 73.

MONDAY: Derek Hobbs, former world record miler, 55; Ken Livingstone, Labour leader, GLC, 40; Ken Loach, television and film director, 49; Barry Manilow, singer, 39; Dean Cain, actor, 68; Lady

Diana Mosley, Mitford girl, biographer, 75.

TUESDAY: Sammy Cahn, lyricist, 72; I. T. Carmichael, Paul Eddington and Barry Evans, actors, 65, 66, and 45; Paul McCartney, former Beatle, singer, songwriter, founder member, Wings, 43; Della Smith, cook, 44; Linda Thorsen, actress, 38.

WEDNESDAY: Sir Donald Albery, impresario, 71; Arch-

bishop Anthony, head, Russian Orthodox Patriarchal Church in Britain, 71; Charles Drake, comedian, actor, 80; Louis Jourdan, actor, 66; Bryan Kneale, sculptor, 55; Salman Rushdie, novelist, 38.

THURSDAY: Arthur Bell, director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, 59; Catherine Cookson, novelist, 79; Wendy Craig, actress, 51; the Duchess of Gloucester, 59; Johnny Morris, traveller, broadcaster,

69; Mokie Most, disc producer, 47; Budge Rogers, rugby footballer, 46; Sir Richard Southwood, Linacre professor of zoology, Oxford, 54; John Taylor, of Duran Duran, 26.

FRIDAY: Prince William of Wales, 3; Anna Davies, professor of comparative philology, Oxford, 48; John Edrich, cricketer, 48; Wally Pawkes, cartoonist, 61; Gerald Kaufman, MP, 53.

THE GUARDIAN 1960

JUNE 16: Bonn, June 15. The West Berlin Court of Claims has confiscated the monetary assets of Martin Bormann, the former chief of the Nazi party Chancellery who became Hitler's personal secretary and right-hand man towards the end of the war. These assets amounted to \$6,700 marks and were derived from the sale of house properties which had belonged to Bormann. Two other houses which Bormann had stolen from Jews were restored to their proper owners some time ago.

The Berlin court assumed that Bormann is dead. . . .

JUNE 17: Fleet Street, June 16. Since the news of Mr Robens' (Lord Alfred Robens) impending transition to the National Coal Board was broken . . . he has naturally been rather hampered in his contact with the press. But he was at last able to unburden himself after the official announcement of his appointment. Mr Robens has had the highest reputation for many years as a shrewd and quick-thinking committee man, and this has often seemed almost incredible to many at Westminster, who have simply observed his worthy, but often plodding, performances in the House. He vindicated everything that has been said about his powers in committee at his press conference today, and in particular his quickness in the face of hostile questions was something to wonder at.

JUNE 18: Fleet Street, June 17. The Bishop of Johannesburg is one of those slight, wiry men who seemed destined by nature to become fighting bantams. When we [the London Letter writer and Low, the cartoonist] called upon Dr Ambrose Reeves at the house in Chelsea which is his temporary home David Low was struck by his resemblance in toughness and temperament to the man we knew in his soldiering days as Sir John Harding. I was reminded of Sir Gordon Richards, for this is a bantam fighter whose determination is frequently obscured by a sudden, blazing smile.

It reflects well on the shrewdness of the Anglican authorities in South Africa that when it came time to appoint a new Bishop for the Transvaal in 1949, a year after the Nationalists had swept into power with their strange new policy of apartheid, they picked a tough man for a tough job. They found Ambrose Reeves in Lancashire, where industrial warfare work had taught him much of the realities of life. He remembers with quiet satisfaction when he was asked—by both management and the unions—to act as mediator in a dock strike.

THE GUARDIAN 1960

JUNE 20: Seven Labour members—Mr Sydney Silverman, Mr Frank Allaun, Mr Harold Davies, Mr Zillman, Mr Swingle, Mr Judith Hart and Mr Walter Monslow—support a declaration, issued by the executive council of Victory for Socialism, this morning, that Mr Galtiskell should resign leadership of the Labour party.

Three former Labour members, Mr Ian Mikardo, Mr Michael Foot, and Mr Benn Levy, are also members of the executive of Victory for Socialism, together with some Labour candidates, including Miss Jo Richardson and Dr David Pitt. The declaration concludes:

"While Mr Galtiskell's personal qualities may continue for long to be of value to the Labour movement, we believe that his leadership is a source of weakness, confusion, and disunity in the party, and that, in the interests of the party, he ought to go."

In the last few years the Right has had its own way. Under Mr Galtiskell's inspiration it has induced the party to muffle the attack on capitalism, play down the radical aims of the party, and chase bi-partisanship with the Conservatives on vital issues, such as the bomb.

THE Bishop of Exeter, Dr R. C. Mortimer, yesterday questioned whether it was morally right to go to extraordinary lengths to keep the old and infirm alive.

Dr Mortimer, who was preaching at the official religious service held for the British Medical Association, which is holding its annual meeting at Torquay, told a crowded congregation of doctors that it seemed morally wrong to subject very old people to the acute discomfort of a serious operation or of feeding by intravenous drip.

Birdman spreads his wings

WATCHING Alan Parker's award-winning film Birdy is like being run over by Mid-night Express a second time. It contains an extraordinary performance by Matthew Modine as the youth who wants to fly like his feathered friends but is driven cuckoo by Vietnam.

In New York people stopped him in the street to ask if he was Birdy. "I would say yeah. They would start crying and walk away. I thought a lot about it. I think what the film does is remind people of something they have pushed away."

Modine (26) starred as Billy in Robert Altman's Streamers, for which he won the Best Actor award at Venice in 1983. More recently he played the dual roles of pornographer and rapist of Jody Foster in Hotel New Hampshire, and tri-starred with Mel Gibson and Diane Keaton in Mrs Soffel. He is now in Britain preparing for the lead role in a Stanley Kubrick film about Vietnam.

He says he has a lot of respect for Alan Parker but never got to know him. "When we were working we got on well but now we are like chemicals that don't mix. He opened my eyes to some things I would rather not see, but he also made me aware of things."

Modine was bottle-fed on films. "My father was a drive-in movie theatre manager in Utah. I saw so many movies it was part of my life. You would have thought it would have put me off."

"We were always on the



outskirts of town. We moved every two years, which was not so pleasant as a child. When you are the new kid in school you have to punch your way around. Just as you start to be accepted we were packing and moving to another town. My dad always warned me not to go back. You find your friends have already replaced you."

In 1979 he went to New York, earning enough as a salad chef to enrol at Stella Adler's drama school, which had turned out Marlon Brando and Robert de Niro. "She made me want to act for more than myself. In Birdy I was playing everyone who had ever been hurt in a war. That fills you up and makes you bigger than life. That's what Stella taught me—size and respect."

He felt thwarted by the students' tendency to intellectualise instead of perform. "You don't ride a bicycle by talking about it." Suddenly he was auditioning for films and plays. He chose movies, which was as well since the plays never opened. His first film was Private School—a teenage tits and bums movie. "Oh dear."

Kubrick has sworn him to silence about the Vietnam film. He would only reveal that Michael Herr, the author of Dispatches, is making a contribution.

People is written by Stuart Wavell

WEEK-END ARTS

TV: the week ahead

Monday

The Real World (ITV, 7.00). This programme, together with a scratch 'n' sniff attack on the eye chart for the nose, available in the current TV Times—purports to show whether your olfactory faculty, "the forgotten sense," is in good shape. Though why you should trust a piece of cardboard impregnated with admittedly ersatz smells concocted from assorted chemicals is never made clear.

Tuesday

Letters From A Bomber Pilot (ITV, 9.00). Fifty-five thousand air crew of Bomber Command died in the last war, the chances of surviving the full complement of 30 operations were one in 10, yet fear of death and the loss of comrades are barely mentioned in this partly-dramatised documentary based on Pilot Officer Bob Hodgson's letters home, until he too went missing on a mass raid on the Ruhr.

Phoebe (BBC 2, 10.00). If you're still in the mood (there's a lot of Glenn Miller on the soundtrack tonight), try this piquant play about a young woman from a strictly religious family who finds a kind of liberation in her war work as a kitchen maid at an evacuated girls' school. Actually the limited-at-goings-on of the lady teachers upstairs are quite as intriguing as the rather predictable belowstairs saga. **Otis Redding Live (C4, 11.00).** While the rest of the series of re-run of Ready Steady Go back in the accustomed glare of the old Tube spot on Fridays, this—surely the best of them—linguishes at putting-out.



The Mimosa Boys (BBC-1, Weds).

the-cut time. Redding was the undisputed master of soul music fired from the heart but this makes you want to "shake all night long" all the same.

Wednesday

The Mimosa Boys (BBC-1, 10.30). The shadow of Simon Weston, hero of the documentaries *Simon's War* and *Simon's Peace*, and a survivor, just, of Bluff Cove, hangs over this worthy play about the passage to the Falklands—7000 brave to apprehension—of four Welsh guardsmen. It suffers from the comparison—no fiction could be as moving as the truth—but it gains a resonance.

The Visit (BBC-1, 9.30). First of a new Desmond Wilcox series tells the tale of a Battersea social worker who falls in love, and eventually marries, a convicted murderer in San Quentin gaol she first saw on a television programme.

Thursday

The Impossible Decade (C4, 8.00). 1974 was the year of the decade of UN's, the start of the decade of Women—the effect on the lives of women round the world was about the same. Germaine Greer argues at the beginning of this programme and the depressing statistics and interviews which follow bear her out. **You've Never Slept In (BBC-2, 10.10).** Sub-Scrubbey play about betrayal: set in a Glasgow assessment centre where the most shameful secret among the girls is not a crime committed but a crime suffered—incest. **Balanchine (BBC-2, 7.55).** Profile of the Russian-born choreographer, founder of the New York City Ballet, including interviews and excerpts from his ballets.

Friday

The Tribe (BBC 1, 10.10). A woman in the congregation of Bangor Cathedral hearing Aled Jones sing recognised "a truly remarkable voice which reaches to the heart." In the year that followed he's crammed a hectic recording and performing career, knowing that any day his voice will break and for him, like Cinderella, the ball will be over. Engaging Omnibus report on a boy who, strangely enough, from the warmth and expression in his voice hardly sounds like a trouble Europe in Concert (C4, 8.30). A hard-hitting, almost a highbrow Eurovision song contest and equally liable to hiccupps. Pavarotti in Bari, Carreras in Madrid, the Vienna Boys' Choir, the Berlin Philharmonic chime in live from points south and west.

Helen Oldfield

Sting on the Police and the miners' strike

STING sat in a very expensive suite in a Paris hotel, and considered his new solo career, and what he sees as the sad state of pop music. "Everyone is kind of lost," he said, "there's no energy directed at anything, as there was in punk in '77. I think pop is a powerful and important medium in the right hands, but it's being used as a placebo. And I'm not without guilt — my songs have been used as a placebo too."

One of the more obvious trends of the year, has been the desire by almost every superstar going to strike out solo. After the efforts by Jagger, Mercury and Ferry, Sting has drifted away from the Police, at the height of their popularity, with no decision made as to whether they've broken up or are to re-form.

"We needed a rest," he said, "we were more than a group. We were a family. We lived together for eight

The sound can look after itself

years. And the idea of being a group forever, always doing everything together, is very old-fashioned and sentimental."

So now, at 33, the surprisingly quiet-spoken figure in the white shirt and grey baggy trousers, a multi-millionaire with a brand new musical career, quite apart from his growing success in the cinema (now, he proudly announced, he "commands a six-figure sum"). He has a debut solo album, released on Monday, and is about to embark on a world tour.

When established stars make solo albums they normally do everything themselves, like John Fogarty or Steve Winwood, or surround themselves with distinguished producers and hosts of famous musicians, like Jagger and Ferry. Sting decided to do neither. He went to New York, hired a rehearsal studio.

Then he sent out an open

invitation to the jazz community, by word of mouth, that he was looking for a new band, "and the people who came through the door were staggering — people whose records I own."

He won't say who was rejected, but he has ended up with an all-black outfit, all aged under 25, who include Omar Hakim, Branford Marsalis, and Darryl Jones who has played bass with Miles Davis. Initially, they weren't told they were making a record, but that they had to prepare a live show, playing Sting's new songs at New York's Ritz, with just one week's rehearsal. "It was a way of making us into a group, I'm more interested in spontaneity and excitement than I am in a sound. The sound can look after itself if you're playing with energy."

The band weren't asked to play jazz, as the new album ranges from African influences to ballads and echoes of the Thompson Opera for Sting has been "listening to Brecht and Kurt Weill and Mozart for the past two years. I got very disinterested with jazz." But they were asked to "address the issues I was singing about; it was important they were committed to that."

The lyrics of some of the songs on *The Dream Of The Blue Turtles* are a dramatic move away from the more famous Police pop hits. "I wouldn't remain a rock singer if I thought there was no dignity in writing rock songs," says Sting. "If I couldn't write about real issues then I'd have to look for another job. I've written all my Every Little Thing She Does Is Magic, and my De Do Do Dids, and an Every Breath You Take today, but I need to bring the issues out."

The issues at stake on the album range from the miners to East-West relations, heroin, like John Fogarty or Steve Winwood, or surround themselves with distinguished producers and hosts of famous musicians, like Jagger and Ferry. Sting decided to do neither. He went to New York, hired a rehearsal studio.

Then he sent out an open



Sting: enough of Every Little Thing She Does. Picture by Brian Aris

face of it is a hefty attack on the government and places Sting alongside such rebels as Billy Bragg or the Redskins (neither of whom he says he's ever heard). But Sting's politics seem to be cautious, to say the least.

"I feel I can't beat about the bush any more, I'm more outspoken than I've ever been because the issues have never been quite as serious. I thought the coal strike was a disaster for the miners, a disaster for the north of England, and a disaster for the government, though they don't know it yet. And coming from Newcastle I had a vested interest in seeing what it was all about."

Sting's manager, Miles Copeland (whom he calls "the most right-wing person I know") apparently commented that had the song come out during the strike, the miners would have won. But none of this means that Sting actually wants to be involved in politics.

"I would say I was political, I've no real faith in the political process as such. I'd never belong to a political party. I deal in specifics and I think party politics deal in generalities. I wouldn't like my songs to be used as anthems for a party. I'd find that distasteful."

But wasn't a stance like this opening him up to attack, as a rich superstar commenting on events from some distant hotel site? "I'd be criticised no matter what I do. People talk as if success were some kind of drug, that immunises you from reality. If anything, it gives you more time to think, and because I'm not worried about being promoted in my firm, or paying the mortgage, my anxiety is directed to larger issues."

As the father of four children ("all of them happy accidents"), Sting has brought a paternal or avuncular concern to some of the songs, from *Children's Crusade*, which combines history and heroin, to *Russians*, an attempt to evoke the potential enemies as human by using what he calls the "indignant statement." "I hope the Russians love their children too."

He had hoped to record this in Russia with an or-

chestra. "I don't think the Kremlin liked the lyrics very much. But it's not pro-Soviet or pro-West, it's pro-children. It's a nice tune too."

In August, as his world tour starts, moving from Tokyo to America, Sting has two films opening in London. *The Bride Of Frankenstein* (in which he plays the doctor, who gradually becomes a monster), and *Plenty*, a film of the David Hare play, in which he appears with John Gielgud.

In *Plenty* he has what he calls "the first sympathetic part he's been given as a London black marketeer in the Fifties." "I look just like my dad with old clothes and my hair greased, acting, but says he enjoys acting like it's not." "It's a sort of accident. The first hit album by the Police came out at the same time as *Quadrophenia*, and the two things have led off each other."

But I've no illusions of being a wonderful actor. If I

I don't think the Kremlin liked the lyrics

get a part, part of the process is a box office, he'll bring some people in. It's not being cynical—it's realistic, and I'm glad."

For the moment, Sting is taking his solo musical career very, very seriously, taking three months playing around the States (including an appearance at the most famous black music theatre, the Apollo in Harlem), before arriving here in January. "When I was a school teacher, the most frightening thing that happened was thinking 'in 10 years time I'll be deputy head, and 10 years after that I'll be head' about my life at present is I haven't a clue what I'm doing next."

Robin Denselow

Hugh Hebert on what gets left out of Omnibus's South Bank show

Mysteries of the South Bank

NOTHING angers the British quite like the sight of sacred cows being dragged to the knackers. Shaw knew that very well when he attended the unteemeth of the unteemeth-plus ceremonies that preceded the building of the National Theatre. That ceremony seen in an archive shot on A South Bank Saga (BBC-1) — was in 1938 and in South Kensington, and Shaw said the public did not want a national theatre in the way they had not wanted a National Gallery or a Westminster Abbey; once they had it they would want it.

No other artistic enterprise of our time has been drenched so much or so often in blood, sweat, and champagne. With the Cottesloe temporarily reprieved by the now temporary GLC, Sir Peter Hall, you may imagine, is still opening his eyes to the same reaction as Shaw.

Last night's Omnibus film summed up the arguments about the National's

finances and the effects of the cuts neatly enough: the \$6.7 million subsidy, the \$2.5 million it costs just to keep that concrete hulk afloat and open every year before a single actor prances on.

We saw the plumber who was axed along with 22 actors and Bill Bryden whose production of *Doomsday* — what else? — filled and then closed the sacrificial Cottesloe. We saw the vast workshops with, as one man put it, *Damocles* hanging over them, and Ian McKellen lamenting the loss of eight players from his particular group. More a few years earlier, he said, that cut would have meant no *Gulls* and *Dolls*, and no *Coriolanus*.

The film's fault was that it challenged too little, and on the wrong subjects, like whether Hall tries to do too many things. Of course he does, and no one who doesn't is ever going to take on this artistic-political assault course.

As backstage documentary, it was absorbing, but a flagship programme like Omnibus owes us more than that at this stage of Hall's crisis. It is not enough to come on like the thunder sheet rolling its cue in *Learn It* made the National Theatre look like the national theatre, which it isn't, and never questioned Hall's basic philosophy which from his Stratford-days on seems to have been that a universe that is not expanding is contracting; ergo, bust your belt.

Nor did it raise the question implicit in the transfer of Bryden's production of the *Mysteries* from the darkened Cottesloe to the Lyceum (and now the transfer of *Gulls* and *Dolls* to the West End): is Hall's best policy to evacuate the whole ruinously expensive building and reoccupy Shaftesbury Avenue? While we weep for the Cottesloe we ought also to rejoice that the Lyceum has been retained from the savage rituals of *Come Dancing*.



Tracie Bennett (Soho-Poly)

the coal board's strategy and the actions of the NUM affected the tiniest detail of everyday life. Structurally ragged, and with an emotional core largely subject to the overwhirling documentary purpose, there's no aggro or appeal for sympathy or support, merely a graphic picture of how it feels to know your community is threatened with extinction.

Carole Hayman directs a strong cast which takes on 18 different roles, focussing closely on the experience of four women. Tracie Bennett plays Lynn, the youngest, distributing her meagre typist's wages between boyfriend and parents. Dot (Janette Legge) is the timid one, nervously approaching the newly formed women's group after a lifetime of subordination to her narrow-minded if well-intentioned husband.

There's Maureen (Rita May), strong but vulnerable, the bulwark of the soup kitchens. And finally May, sensitively drawn by Maggie McCarthy, the most complex character on stage and focal point of audience consciousness. At first she fights only for personal survival, until, forced into a corner by her own fear and stubbornness, she finally collapses in the sheer hopelessness of any possibility of survival alone.

CAMBRIDGE

Meirion Bowen

Pound opera

TO commemorate the centenary of Ezra Pound's birth, the Cambridge poetry Festival is mounting four performances of his third opera, *Le Testament de Villon* (1921).

Pound's libretto is based on poems mainly drawn from Francois Villon, great collection, *Le Testament*, written in 1481. Such a choice of text signals also a return to a style of word setting that is pre-Monteverdi, even pre-Peri. Pound's melodic lines never distort or go against the rhythms of the words. His accompaniment is of the sparsest sort, consisting entirely of single lines shared out among 10 instruments (a strange mixture, including standard strings, but also nose flute and tom toms). While the vocal writing strongly recalls the early Renaissance composer Claude Le Jeune, the instrumental support seems like an amateurish form of Schoenberg's Klangfarbenmelodie.

As this production (prepared by Terry Simlar with discernment and good timing, and greatly assisted by Martin Whitlock's set designs) attested, Pound at least realises afresh the mixture of rhetorical persuasion and personal observation that the poet made so markedly his own: and John Milne sang the main role very convincingly.

The other roles only occasionally came alive. (e.g. the priest singing a delightful chanson) and Pound's rhythmic freedom set extreme problems of coordination for the cast and conductor Gordon Fairbairn, which they weren't always able to solve. Their assurance will no doubt grow and at least the overall effect of the piece was evocative and its final extended ensemble quite moving.

Val Arnold-Forster on the week's radio

Nice work if you can get it

IT IS hard, according to novelist Rachel Billington, to convince people that she's working when she is writing "in the garden, wearing a bikini... or sitting in bed with a pad on my knee." And just as hard, let me tell you, if you happen to be listening to the radio.

Work was the subject of the last in this series of *A Word In Edgeways* (Radio 4, Sundays), and the discussion between the novelist, a business studies professor and a cleric touched on what was meant by work, how we feel about it or lack of it, an importance to our self-esteem.

Chairman Brian Redhead — Robert Robinson in *Stop The Week* — is usually the star in his own show. He was the one who pointed out the difference between employment (paid) and work (paid or not), and the essential element of approval that comes with earning money.

He did say "if I had a large private income, I would be very lazy" but at least one of his colleagues didn't believe him. Rachel Billington took the extreme (or, perhaps, merely extremely feminine) view that what was important to you was, thereby, your work, whether it was writing that would never be published or polishing the floor. Ten years ago, before unemployment had reached such massive proportions and, also, before that creepy phrase the world of work had entered our vocabularies, there was a similar discussion on Radio 3. Then, an economist had defined work as what you get paid for; an eminent trade unionist had defined leisure activities as what you don't — painting in his wife's kitchen was leisure when he was doing the walls, work when it came to the ceiling (though the kitchen was always his wife's not his own).

A wise old professor had

settled for the vaguer, if in the end more satisfactory, definition of work being an activity with an imperative, where you felt you had to do something. The professor, like Rachel Billington, was a woman. And what Radio 3 has given up those long and intelligent discussions of the major social issues of the day; meantime, we can look forward to the next series of *A Word In Edgeways*.

Work, in its various definitions, came up again in *Grassroots* (Radio 4, Wednesdays and Thursdays), the off-puttingly named "environment programme" which often produces a batch of lively and varied reports. This week we had ramblers keeping footpaths open, a Hackney scheme for collecting rubbish that might be useful to schools and youth clubs, a river expert and a jolly reporter who'd gone off with a group of volunteer conservators cleaning a pond. Mostly what they enjoyed was the company of other volunteers, even to sharing a row of beds in the village hall with a reluctant snorer in their midst — the reporter's plea for his own bed and wife fairly touched my heart.

This week saw the end of the excellent *The Thatcher Phenomenon* (Radio 4, Sundays and Mondays). Elegantly written by Hugo Young, produced by Anne Solomon with her usual skill and ability to get the most unexpected contributors to spill the beans, it was full of eminently quotable comments on Mrs T and what she represents.

Old scores were paid off, new knives drawn as it did indeed remind us of the truth of the adage about political opponents (those on the other side) and political enemies (those on one's own). It was both funny, and made nonsense of the claim that the BBC was in the political pocket of the BBC.

Radio highlights

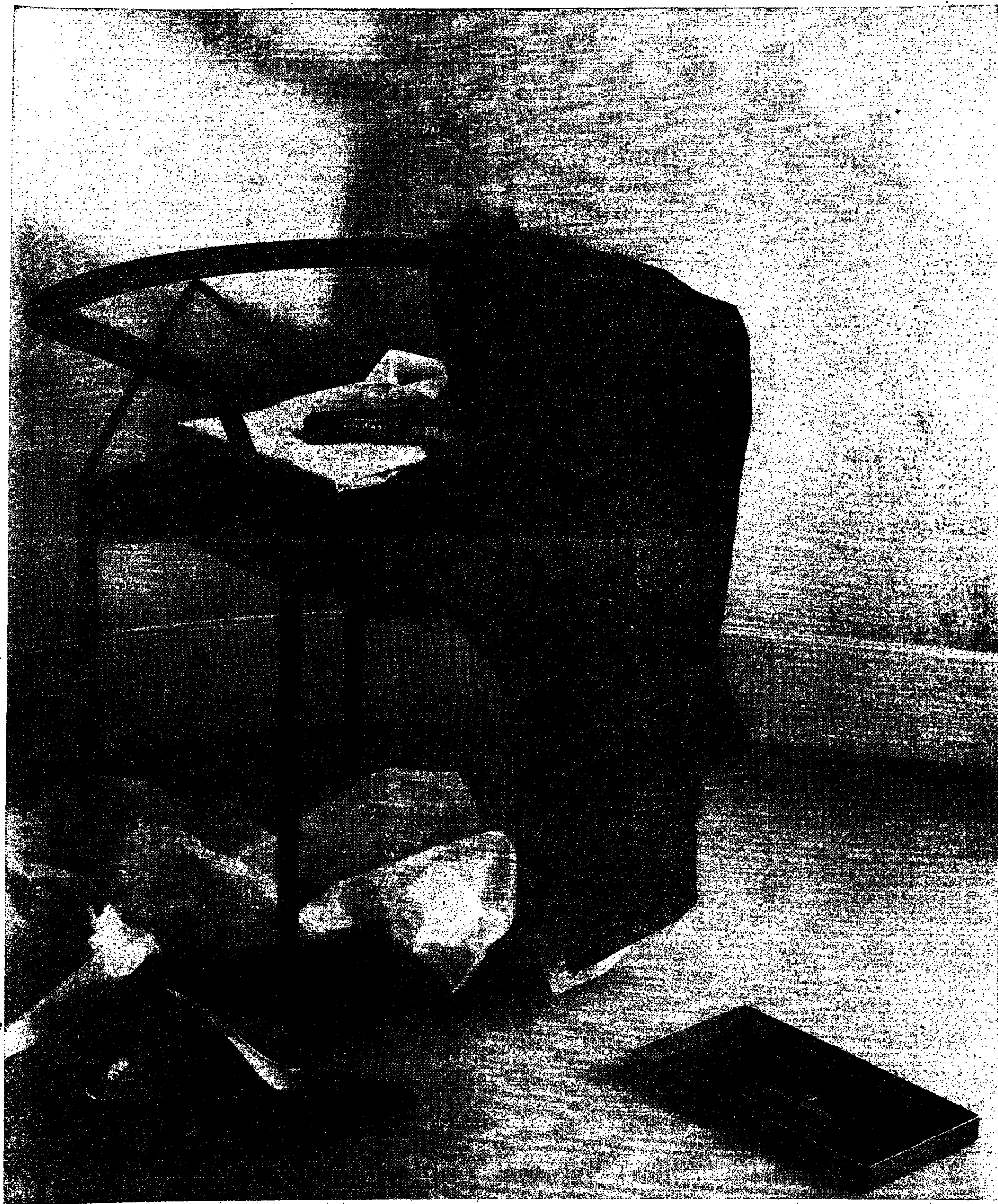
Today: *The Old Man Sleeps Alone* (Radio 4, 2 pm). Repeat of the John Arlott play about the building of Durham Cathedral.

Tomorrow: *Victorian Values* (Radio 4 VHF, 4 pm). Terry Jones of Monty Python hosts a six-part series on these Thatcherese ideas he says.

Monday: *Real Estate* (Radio 4, 8.15 pm). Radio adaptation of the stage play about the return of the prodigal daughter, pregnant and needing help with Gwen Watford, Sorcha Cusack, Richard Pascoe and John Duttine.

Tuesday: *File On 4* (Radio 4, 7.20 pm). Robin McAnley investigates the Tamil problem, and how different

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| ALTERNATIVE THEATRE ALBANY THEATRE 100-101 St. James St. W.1 JOHN TURNER'S ONE MAN SHOW "WORKING CLASS DEFISTS & OTHERS" Doors: 7 pm. Show: 8 pm | BLOOMSBURY Unit 20 June 5 pm (Mon-Sat) THE JOYS IN THE SEVENTH YEAR "Perfect Sense and Perfect Entertainment" "This show is a very funny and very funny" | BRIDGE LANE THEATRE Ratcliffe, S.W. Unit 5 July at 8 pm British Premiere of New Play Henkington's <i>Widowmaker</i> Story | BRENTFORD WATERMANS ARTS CENTRE 40 Brentford High St. Brentford, Mdx Across the river from the Theatre Royal Tonight at 8 pm Theatre X: <i>DRAMA</i> From Tue to 8 pm The <i>Mysteries of Edin</i> Licensed Restaurant Bar Free Car Park | DRILL HALL 10 Chancery St. WC1 Unit 24 June at 8.30 pm | FACING FANSHAW THE CHAT SHOW COMES ALIVE! | GREENWICH Tennessee Williams THE GLASS MENAGERIE "masterpiece production" wonderfully well seeing" D. Tel | HALF BOOCH "WILL NOBODY GIVE US A WEEK IN LONDON?" MICHAEL RAY (LIFE) - DR. FRODO BAGGINS 18th for 2 weeks at 8 pm 7.45 Scotland St. IN THE OF STIFFE | I.C.A. THE PRINCESS OF CLEVELAND By Mary Crichton AN ICA PRODUCTION | SHAW THE NEGRO ENSEMBLE CO. 1994 HOME "humour and high spirits" "delightful" S. Tel "A revealing journey of black experience" "amazingly accessible and accessible" Times Tonight at 8 pm 7.45 pm 8 pm LAST CHANCE! | STANDARD St. James's Library W6 3-13 July INTERNATIONAL THEATRE SEASON Conservatoire de la Comedie Française Gosia Kary - Solenns Art Theatre London Contemporary Dance - Happy End | TRICYCLE Last Part tonight! LONELY COWBOY From Wed 19th Stratford Theatre On TONIGHT AT 8 | TRICYCLE SATURDAY SHOWS FOR CHILDREN MAGIC MUSIC ADVENTURE DRAGON 50+ 25 min shows Today at 11.30 am | OUT OF TOWN FARMHAM DRAMA CENTRE (023 235181) October 1st - 2nd 20-22 June ATC London THE SLAVE All the 12.00 CINE 12.00 Ring Box Office for Full Details |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|



He did say it was going to be black tie.

He could hardly complain that she was improperly dressed. Black tie it said on the invitation, so black tie she'd wear. She'd known it was the right outfit the moment she'd seen it in the shop.

How funny, she reflected. When men made an effort to dress up, they all looked exactly the same.

Somehow she knew she'd have no trouble looking a little different.

You can dress on the American Express Card at shops and stores all over Britain...if you feel a new outfit is called for.



ing
eith
ars.
his
tree
raid
vice

bod-
ford
they
don
eve,
son
usep
used
blue
iven
-e

The victim is small and inoffensive

This weekend was bound to be tense in southern Africa in any case, but South Africa's first military attack on Botswana yesterday has already made sure it will be remembered for yet another brutal bloodletting. After ten months of continuous violence in South African black townships in which more than 400 have died, tomorrow marks the ninth anniversary of the biggest police massacre of them all, Soweto. On the same day the largest conference since 1969 of the African National Congress (ANC), the leading anti-apartheid organisation, is expected to start a strategic rethink in Zambia after recent setbacks — to which the raid on Gaborone was clearly intended to add. On Monday President P. W. Botha goes to Windhoek, the capital of Namibia, to inaugurate a new internal government for the territory. Pretoria continues to control in defiance of world opinion.

If there is in the world a country more inoffensive than Botswana we have yet to hear of it. Enclosed to the north, west and south by South African-controlled territory, it is the unsung success story of post-colonial Africa where a million people scratch a living on the edge of a vast and mostly arid empty space. Although it sympathises, it has consistently and publicly refused to allow ANC guerrillas on its soil but has tolerated a quasi-diplomatic representation just as it has accepted, at considerable sacrifice, South African political refugees. Botswana has resolutely refused to sign a mutual non-intervention pact with Pretoria of the kind imposed on Swaziland and Mozambique. Its tiny security forces have 225,000 square miles to police, and South Africa claims that it has become the principal hideout of ANC guerrillas since they were driven out of other states in the region. Now it has become the third member of the Commonwealth after Zambia and Lesotho to be invaded by South Africa.

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr R. F. Botha, justified the invasion of a helpless neighbour by claiming that 36 ANC attacks had been launched from Botswana since last August, and that the incursion was in no sense to be seen as aimed at the Gaborone Government. There was no sign yesterday of gratitude in Botswana for this consideration. General Viljoen, the South African C-in-C, saw something sinister in the fact that the 10 targeted houses were scattered among civilian homes instead of being conveniently located next door to one another. According to eye-witnesses, the attackers had photographs of their intended victims, whom they proceeded to shoot on sight.

Perhaps this was meant to convey the impression of a neat surgical operation, minimising though not eliminating the risk of killing innocent bystanders. Seen from here it looks like an unpardonable act of contempt for international law by a bully who knew he could get away with it. Without even the dubious excuse of "hot pursuit" the attack is indistinguishable from the terrorism it was intended to punish, without charge or trial or diplomatic demerch. Protests from the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Foreign Office, which once again fearfully carpeted the South African ambassador yesterday, will doubtless have the same effect as all their predecessors; none at all. South Africa's terrorists in uniform, whether blue or khaki, continue to make a mockery of all protestations of reformist intentions.

A fortnight on, the impetus fades

Suddenly, and depressingly predictably, the tide is turning, and football administrators who two weeks ago could not emphasise enough the urgency of action are having second thoughts, or very few thoughts at all. Hysel recedes and self-interest (albeit misguided) once again comes to the fore. Football powers-that-be have the nerve to say, so soon, that maybe decisions to ban English clubs were taken a little hastily. The Football League, confronted with the enormity of the Bradford and Brussels disasters, decides that it is too late to change their AGM agenda to allow discussion of these matters. The game has always lived in a time-war, defying realities both economic and violent, and there is little evidence of any change.

The new league season begins nine weeks today. There have been many meetings and declarations of shame. But what actually is likely to have happened before the season starts? What steps will have been taken to exploit what the Prime Minister has described as "a proper opportunity to put our own house in order"?

Legislation is promised to extend the Scottish alcohol ban to grounds to English clubs. Even that is unlikely to be enacted until the Parliamentary overflow session in mid-October, two months into the season. Public order laws to make, say, pitch invasion trespassers are not contemplated before the next session, and therefore are unlikely to become law before the season is over. Poppewell will not finally propose for some time yet. No firm decisions have emerged on where money for ground improvement and anti-violence measures will be found (and no-one should underestimate the disinclination of the taxpayer to fund clubs which should have died years ago). Talks go on, stretching as far as the Council of Europe, whose ability to move fast and to enforce is hardly proven.

Which leaves a hope, no more so far, expressed by Mrs Thatcher and her sports minister, that a system of membership cards should be introduced for the new season. So far Stockport County (division four, average attendance 2,200) and Chelsea (partially) have announced such schemes. The Government will not legislate to enforce cards. It is up to the clubs and the football authorities, with all their innate inertia, to move.

There are real problems about membership. How do you deal with the spur-of-the-moment football watcher? Or the non-aligned who simply decides to go to a game? Does the away fan have to register at all the away grounds? It is clear that the Government has not thought out the scheme beyond saying it should be introduced and universal. But none of the problems are insuperable, if there is a will. The technology allows the almost instantaneous manufacture of cards; even cinema clubs issue membership just before a film. And the universality isn't vital. If membership cards were introduced at the known 10 or so grounds where there is violence that would be a worthwhile start.

What is important is that the very demand of identification will make the hooligan pause, the registering of a name and address denying the crowd anonymity which so often gives confidence to the violent. Of course it won't be foolproof; however great airport security, a determined Shi'ite will hijack a plane. But the introduction of membership will provide a public manifestation that something is being done, and should change the atmosphere so that those who stay away (and there will be many more next season) are persuaded that the clubs take seriously the responsible and peaceable spectator. Without that there is no future for the game.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hopes that pave the way from Brussels

Sir,—It is possible that at long last determined efforts to prevent and eradicate crowd violence at football games could be successful. But if it is the urge to commit grievous bodily harm corporately will of course not automatically disappear. The gangs of largely young men will still be around, looking for other outlets for their destructive urges.

Another reason that the problem will not go away easily is that it is not new. Intermittent urban rioting sometimes appearing mindless and sometimes with more explicit political veneer, has been around almost as long as our industrial cities.

There are however two new positive ingredients in the contemporary situation. The first is the increasingly widespread call — in the words of Dave Burnham (Letters, June 4) — "to rethink the way we teach boys to be men, and consider anew what maleness is all about." That rethinking is and will be painful because it involves a radical reassessment of the conditioning of all of us men, not just the minority who act out so nastily values in a society where strength is often divorced from gentleness and self-assertion from caring about others.

That rethinking has to start not just with the youngsters but with an alliance of those who influence them, including teachers,

police, clergy, sports and media heroes, and those who still produce and distribute macho and "outrageous" entertainment.

The second ground for hope is the slow but sure contemporary emergence of ways for individuals to deal differently with destructive and self-destructive urges. The behaviour of the football hooligan is so clearly a sad and terrible way of coping with some combination of anger, frustration, boredom, a need for excitement, a sense of personal inadequacy, and the need to be long and conform to a group, no matter what. Especially if reinforced by social and family deprivation, what other ways are there of handling that kind of emotion, other than legal and illegal drugs?

The answer is quite a few. Some are fairly traditional, such as creative work and leisure, and some of the religious characteristics of religious life. Others are thought of, often mistakenly, as newer, such as relaxation, meditation, yoga and counselling. None of these is a panacea, but there is enormous scope for investigating the optimum combination of choices and resources we can offer young people to develop within themselves.

The problem has to be tackled primarily through a policy of prevention, with persuasion and punishment mainly in the second place, with our discouraging the prevention has to include devising the best possible package of helping skills, not just to

be used by those in authority but by the young people themselves. That should appeal to the Government's emphasis on self-help, and to those who fear that such strategies could just be another form of the internal repression of those in society who have little power.

A lead can be given by those in education, especially through the development of vocational preparation, the youth service, the voluntary sector and counselling agencies. The issue should not, however be compartmentalised, as if it were all the responsibility of education, or of the family, etc.

A major multi-professional initiative is therefore more important than different agencies working in isolation or being expected to develop or let alone implement, a comprehensive strategy on their own. — Yours faithfully, David Charles-Edwards, British Association for Counselling, Rugby, Warwickshire.

Sir,—Martin Nichol (Letters, June 12) quotes Keats as admitting that, though a street fight is a terrible thing, the energies displayed in it are marvellous. The quote is inaccurate and so, it seems to me, is Mr Nichol's interpretation of it.

In his letter, Keats's subject is creativity and what he writes is: "Though a quarrel in the streets is a thing to be hated, the energies displayed in it are fine; the commonest man shows a

grace in his quarrel by a superior being. Our reasonings may take the same time—though erroneous they may be fine—this is the very thing in which consists poetry."

It is a difficult passage of a difficult letter but let me, at least at one level, attempt a summary of it: energy which can be erroneously displayed in a street fight is the same energy which can be creatively channelled. The implication is that a society which leaves no outlet for energy to be used creatively will force it into erroneous channels which are "to be hated". — Yours sincerely, (Dr) David Pollard, 25 Rutland Gardens, Hove, E. Sussex.

Sir,—To link the views of A. S. Neill, Bertrand Russell and Sir William Beveridge with "present decadence" and violence (Letters, June 12) is surely to stand logic on its head. Neill was concerned about the effect of violence perpetrated on our children, and Sir William sought to alleviate the impact of poverty — or economic violence — on the unemployed, the sick, and the elderly.

Dr Phillips suggests that learning and obedience are based in a climate of fear. But such obedience is likely to be blind and such learning to lack the essential exploration of ideas. Moreover those reared in dictatorial conditions will either rebel or move on to set up tyrannies of their own, either course engendering vio-

lence of some sort.

In contrast children or adults who have developed self-discipline — which can only develop in freedom — are much less likely to spend time watching violence on TV or more importantly inflicting it on others. Incidentally, there was no discipline in Neill's classrooms because those who attended wanted to learn. — Yours faithfully, Peter Cathepole, Swan Lane, Edenbridge, Kent.

Sir,—Merely because an assertion is made by Mary Whitehouse does not prove it is wrong, and she is surely on target when she criticises the appalling level of violence on television.

Most of us are concerned that children can absorb sexist messages from advertising, and even from the toys they are given to play with, and most of us accept the reality of such conditioning. It is therefore all the more extraordinary to assert that the same children can sit in front of television, watching endlessly repeated images of personal violence, night after night, year in, year out, and yet remain mysteriously unaffected.

This belief flies so much in the face of all common sense that the burden of proof lies with those who hold it — not (for once) with Mrs Whitehouse. — Yours faithfully, Graeme Woolston, 48 Princes Terrace, Brighton.

Not so black and white

Sir,—Comas Desmond (Letters, June 13) misses the point entirely where he accuses Roy Hattersley of "residual racism" for merely pointing to the real, practical difficulty of deciding who will and who will not be "black" for the purpose of joining Labour Party black sections.

His statement that "people are capable of defining themselves" is totally irrelevant when it comes to the question of laying down criteria for membership of such organisations. We are never told by the advocates of "black" sections whether membership will be restricted to persons satisfying the conditions laid down in black section constitutions, or whether anyone calling him/herself "black" will be allowed to join; and if the former is the case, what will be the substance of such conditions and who will be entitled to endorse or reject applications for membership on this basis.

It surely requires no fertile imagination to envisage the problems to which any such rule or criterion will give rise. It is conceivable that certain people (eg, children of mixed marriages) will define themselves as "black" only to be excluded from membership, and that others will entertain a different interpretation of the term.

The scene would thus be set for a series of unseemly disagreements between black sections and those who have been excluded from them on spurious ethnological grounds. This is hardly the way to enhance racial harmony within the party. — Yours sincerely, Walter Cairns, University of Dundee, Department of Public Law.

Sir,—Your Leader of June 12 and the Labour Party leadership acknowledge that there should be "more black and Asian parliamentary candidates" but you do not indicate how this is to be achieved. Black Sections of the Labour Party has argued that the reason for the absence of black MPs has a lot to do with the belief among many constituency parties, that we as black people are liabilities: that is, vote-lost.

If separatism was what we were after, we would not be part of the Labour Party, what we are seeking is the right to define our own agenda and policies; to address the issues that affect us as black people in Britain.

You and the patriarchs of the party pride yourselves on your liberalism, but that liberalism often smacks of a paternalistic attempt "to know what is best for black people." If Britain is truly to be a multi-racial society, and if the Labour Party is truly to be a socialist party committed to all working-class people in Britain, it must recognise that black people are here to stay, on our own terms. Linda Bellas, Black Sections of the Labour Party, c/o 10A Palmerston Road, London N22.

Seeing red

Sir,—Since law and common sense fail to agree in the case of the Red Cross public house at Skerton (Guardian, June 12) perhaps the law may be satisfied and the public house saved by renaming the establishment the Old Red Cross.

But what of the implications nationwide? Already in Cambridge buses which used to be painted red and white to Red Cross no longer do so; has the name been abolished in the interests of medical neutrality? Your readers will undoubtedly be able to furnish other examples of the name but they should consider the risk before revealing them. — Yours faithfully, R.G. Sarge, The Peth, Durham.

Weekend Money letters—page 22

The hunters who are misunderstood

Sir,—Stuart Tavell's article on the Greenpeace campaign against trapping (Weekend People, June 1 and 8) are the first rays of hope and sanity I have witnessed in this gloomy scene. I am the principal of a secondary school on Baffin Island in the Canadian Eastern Arctic, at present on study leave in Britain where there seems to be a complete lack of understanding of these issues.

My school in Frobisher Bay has about 75 per cent Inuit (Eskimo) students. Although some Inuit now have jobs, virtually all of them still prefer "country" food. Seal would be hunted for meat, and some skins would be used for clothing and footwear, the remainder being sold to the local Hudson's Bay store. This never provides more than a marginal income, but it did allow a continuation of a traditional way of life.

Mark Glover of Greenpeace suggests (Letters, June 12) that the Canadian government should provide alternative employment. This has happened to a certain extent; some communities in the Baffin region do relatively well from soapstone carving, print-making and other handicrafts, but others have little or no development. Until a couple of years ago communities like Clyde River



and Broughton Island followed a traditional and proud lifestyle, hunting mainly seals for their meat and skins. Almost overnight the market collapsed, mainly because of the EEC ban on seal skins. Many people now exist on welfare with all its inherent social problems. People in this region thought the ban hit only the baby seal hunt off Newfoundland, but it devastated all the aboriginal seal hunting in the Arctic.

What Britain lacks is the understanding of the need to survive aboriginal peoples in developing areas of the world must attain self-sufficiency, and must do it their own way.

There is a fundamental difference in the use of animals between a traditional hunting society and European. My Inuit friends ask:

"How can people eat animals that are kept, penned up all their lives and fed artificially? That is revolting."

In their society people came first and animals were taken as needed. The environmental balance was a natural cycle of starvation and prey. It appears that in Britain the preserve is the culture of fur-trapping hunters? As far as we are concerned, those who attack Greenpeace on such grounds can stuff their culture up the back of their necks.

Would anyone seriously encourage the export and sale of skinned human heads in order to preserve the culture of fur-trapping hunters? As far as we are concerned, those who attack Greenpeace on such grounds can stuff their culture up the back of their necks. Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge.

Sir,—It comes as no surprise to us that Greenpeace should now be under attack because of its campaign

against the fur trade. It is fashionable in some cynical quarters to scorn those organisations and individuals who try to make the world a less painful place.

We regard with equal cynicism those who accuse Greenpeace of threatening the culture of fur-trapping peoples. One must have a very myopic view of "culture" to equate it with the pain of countless thousands of animals caught in leg-hold traps to satisfy the fashion whims of rich "culture" lovers in Western cities.

But even if Greenpeace's campaign does threaten native cultures, does that invalidate it? If a culture can survive only through the encouragement of cruelty and suffering, it is better lost.

Would anyone seriously encourage the export and sale of skinned human heads in order to preserve the culture of fur-trapping hunters? As far as we are concerned, those who attack Greenpeace on such grounds can stuff their culture up the back of their necks. Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge.

Sir,—It comes as no surprise to us that Greenpeace should now be under attack because of its campaign

Gaol bale

Sir,—Your report (June 13) on a 16-year-old boy who killed himself in the Young Offenders' Centre at Glenochil makes sad reading. Surely young people deserve better care than this, whatever their offences.

Factors such as the sudden loss of father, persecution by other inmates, and transfer from the institution with clearly expressed thoughts of suicide should surely have led to transfer somewhere where the appropriate care and attention could be given. There are excellent adolescent psychiatric units in Scotland. In the case of medical or surgical cases such as this, there surely have been a routine matter.

It hardly seems right to expect the staff at the YO centre to provide the expert care that this youngster evidently needed. They would presumably not have been expected to treat him for pneumonia, or help him remove his own appendix.

But then who would speak up for a 16-year-old offender, depressed and parentless? (Dr) Bill Aliehin, 66 Old Kennels Lane, Winchester, Hampshire.

A COUNTRY DIARY

MACHYNLETH: On Sunday, little suspecting that a mini-winter was just around the corner, I went off camping in Snowdonia. Monday was fine and just the day to see that famous Alpine plant, the Snowdon Lily, flowering bravely despite a chilly north wind. But Tuesday morning looked doubtful so I listened carefully to the forecast. I have a rule that when the weather down in London talks about periods of rain, this means a whole day's continual downpour in Snowdonia. On Tuesday periods of rain were his words. But I had a special urge to get to the top of the Carneddau so, hoping the depression would arrive later rather than sooner, I set off, encouraged by seeing the mountaintops still clear. The first thousand feet were

Miscellany a little more at large than usual

Sir,—We have some experience of the 24 bus, so when a drunken pediculist or a sober sociologist, or something like that, turns up at the party and says it is no good for flights of fancy, we do not fail to get on. Equally, or more so, or much more so, when we read Professor Gellner's (Guardian Books, June 13) that Wittgenstein is no good as philosophy because it does not try to do the work of ideas or Hegelian studies, or the March of Culture as viewed from the Aldwych, we do not try to flog our season's ticket to his books.

People like Gellner says you must be able to feel Romanticism in your heart before you can struggle with it. When we made our way through the review, we felt irreverence in our heart, so we never struggled with it. We sailed right on to Russell Square premises, or help him remove his own appendix. But then who would speak up for a 16-year-old offender, depressed and parentless? (Dr) Bill Aliehin, 66 Old Kennels Lane, Winchester, Hampshire.

Sir,—Your piece (June 13) about my decision to withdraw from reselection in

Wolverhampton NE suggests that I have been criticised because of my "attendance at party meetings and social gatherings."

As all MPs have to live within reach of the Commons, it is extremely difficult to get away during the week from the demands of parliamentary business. However, during the past year I attended 39 meetings, socials, etc. in my constituency, in addition to my monthly surgeries; and I attended 11 meetings in the West Midlands region with trade unions, employers' organisations, Birmingham University, etc.

Many of my engagements arose from my work with the Select Committee for Services, my chairmanship of the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee and of the Transport and General Workers group of MPs of which I was also chairman during that period. — Yours Resee Short, MP, (Lab, Wolverhampton NE), House of Commons.

Sir,—My support for the newspaper, Militant, is well-known in the Labour movement; and the clear implica-

tion of stories about an approach to Robert Kilroy-Silk, MP, is that I offered him the "deal" of standing down in Knowsley North, with the trade-off of a guaranteed seat in West Lancashire.

I have fought for many years for the right of constituency Labour parties democratically to select their Labour candidates and would never attempt to interfere with this process in Knowsley North, West Lancashire or anywhere else. Clearly this whole story owes more to some people's fevered imaginations as reselection approaches, than it does to fact.

Robert Kilroy-Silk has been unusually candid about naming this shadowy power broker, but he has no reason to protect him. I am sure that Labour Party members in Knowsley North would welcome the opportunity of telling this MP to mind his own business.

Robert Kilroy-Silk should either put up or shut up. — Yours faithfully, Terry Frieles, MP, (Lab, Liverpool Broadgreen), House of Commons.

The theatre within a theatre within the Theatre Upstairs

Sir,—Cardboard caricatures, exaggerated melodramatic confrontation, tendentious unproven assertions and emotive rhetoric preaching, only to the converted: if the likes of myself or Margaretta D'Arcy were to put all these elements into a play, Michael Billington would be the first to complain.

So why couldn't he keep them out of his account (Arts Guardian, June 11) of what went on at the Methuen Playwrights' Forum at the Royal Court? The argument raised there by Ms D'Arcy, about securing the theatre, was not "spoiled" by the meeting nor "departed" from it. But she did, in an appropriately theatrical fashion, rearrange it into two forums: one in the main theatre, and one in the Theatre Upstairs. The discussion upstairs proved well-attended, intimate, and fully participa-



tory: it went on for at least an hour longer than that in the main theatre. Why didn't Mr Billington go up there and find out?

The entire afternoon at the Court was itself a dramatic presentation of the playwright's craft: a three-dimensional activity going far beyond the literal meaning of the words spoken, as indeed Mr Billington seems

to recognise in his final paragraph. Could he not have seen this earlier from his comfortable stalls seat; or had he in fact become rather more of a "look-oner" than he is portrayed as? — Yours, etc, John Arden, Galway.

Sir,—I was interested to read Michael Billington's account of the ructions at the Royal Court. I have returned from a whirlwind tour of China and Russia for which Margaretta D'Arcy provided the whirlwind. On the transatlantic somewhere near Ulan Bator, she warned a member of the party not to tell an Irish joke; but I claim to be the only member of the group with whom she actually

scuffled. At the time I was walking through the role of Suffragan Bishop of Bootle with when came, found me a member of the church militant. The skirmish was brief but passionate. — Yours A. J. Lane, Old William's Cottage, Bliss Gate, Worcestershire.

WEEKEND SPORT: THREE



CRICKET DIARY

Mike Selvey

The new villain of bodyline

A LITTLE fuel to add to the bodyline flames. The following is a quotation from "Three Straight Sticks", a book by R. E. S. Wyatt, a former England captain of the 30s. It was in the West Indies in 1929-30 that he says he got his "first sight of bodyline."

Leaving Constantine, later to be embroiled for his services to race relations, I bowled at lightning pace and from the start of the innings bowled bounce after bounce at the batsman's head with only two men fielding on the off side. Bearing in mind that Wyatt was Jardine's vice-captain on the ill-fated "Bodyline Tour", is it possible we have blamed the wrong man for the idea?

PETER SUCH, the promising young Nottinghamshire off-spinner, will have cause to remember his 21st birthday of June 12, 1985, at The Oval, after the first day's play in their championship match against Surrey. He was surprised when a substantial young lady walked in, removed all her clothes and wished him a happy birthday. I imagine he thought it was Christmas as well, but it transpires his generous teammates had ordered him a "strippergram". It is never happen in the Lords pavilion, of course, as the girl was without jacket and tie.

THERE is bad news for batsmen everywhere. Just when they thought it was safe to return to The Oval, Surrey's West Indian fast bowler Sylvester Clarke, the most hostile paceman in the county championship, was seen back in the nets.

He suffered serious back trouble in the winter and was written off for this season by Surrey after medical advice. Now, of two paces, he is already bowling faster than anything I managed in my life.

Least too many batsmen have sleepless nights, the good news is that because of the Test and County Cricket Board's regulations governing overseas players, a replacement for him, were obliged to de-register Clarke, making him ineligible to play.

JOHN BARCLAY, Sussex's amiable Etonian cricketer, has a theory about West Indian fast bowlers. Barring recently against Roger Harper, Northamptonshire's tall Guyanese off-spinner with the Lee Van Clee eyes, he was on a receiving "quicker ball" which bruised his knee.

This compounded Barclay's theory that the West Indies produce their fast bowlers in the same way that Max and Boyce recruited the Welsh produce their outside-batters on a production line. Harper, he believes, is the start of the process.

THE YOUNGEST and newest umpire on the first-class list is Allan Jones, the former Sussex, Somerset, Middlesex and Glamorgan fast bowler. He relates a story about one of his early matches for Somerset.

Roy Virgin, opening the innings against Worcestershire, had arrived in the middle to take guard when he realised he had forgotten his bat. He returned to the dressing room to collect it and eventually faced the first ball from the Worcestershire pace-man Vanburn Holder.

At this point, God's Law took over, and with bat took over, amid great hilarity, he offered no stroke only to see the ball cut back and remove his off-stump.

AN ENTHUSIAST asked recently if he could name any notable Dutch cricketers (the game flourishes in Holland) could suggest one — Tulip Singh. Are there others?

FIXTURES

Athletics
CRYSTAL PALACE — Southern Counties Senior Championships
Race Walking
LEICESTER Regional Road 25000 Championship and Women's 100K
Rowing
REBATTAS — Rowing Amateur (today and tomorrow)
Motor Cycling
BRANDS Hatch — Six Hour Endurance Race (today)
SHEPHERTON — Six Hour Endurance Race (tomorrow)
Motor Racing
OULTON PARK — Shell Oil Thunderstorm Race (today)
Silverstone — Championship Car Race (today)

The great battle to be ringmaster

John Rodda looks at the forces at work in the Olympic movement

WITH the tears dried and the blood cleaned up, work resumed normally at the headquarters of the International Olympic Committee in Lausanne this week.

Raymond Gammey, one of the two Swiss members, took over the running of the Chateau de Vidy, a more kindly man could hardly be found in the Olympic inner circles for raising morale and getting Monique Berlioux's staff to come to terms with working for the organisation without her.

The manner of her going leaves the president of the IOC, Juan Antonio Samaranch and his executive board, with smudged reputations. The departure had nothing to do with a clash over the candidatures of Barcelona or Paris, or with Madame Berlioux's supposed attitude towards the creeping commercialism within the Olympic Movement. It was simply that she had grown up with an organisation which had expanded beyond her grasp.

She wanted to be in control, to attend every meeting of all the IOC Commissions, to know what was happening in the day-to-day running of the headquarters, and to be in other parts of the world when important Olympic business was going on, like dealing with TV contracts or



awkward organising committees. When in the early 1980s I first dealt with the IOC, to glean any information, you had to ring a jeweller's shop in Lausanne on certain afternoons in the week. Sometimes a call to the penthouse suite at the De la Salle Hotel in Chicago, one of Avery Brundage's homes, might elicit a little more.

There are more national teams clad in Adidas clothing than the rest of the world's manufacturers put together. Even the 70 members of the IOC staff are clothed by Adidas, with the company's motif appearing discreetly.

Dassler achieved his most significant breakthrough at the IOC session in New Delhi two years ago, when the Commission—looking for new revenues for the Olympic Movement—approved a presentation by International Sport and Leisure (one of Dassler's companies based in Lucerne), to market the Olympic ring symbol.

Two years later in Berlin, with Madame Berlioux's \$1 million departure virtually settled, ISL and the IOC signed a contract that has three years to convince the world's national Olympic committees that this is the way to bring them money.

ISL has produced—creaming off millions of dollars from the major multi-nationals for identifying their product with the Olympic Games—was one way to greater financial security. But the way that this was achieved, his handling of Berlioux's departure and his inability to establish a recognizable image in the Anglo-Saxon speaking world, is sadly a failure of a man whose energies are wholly devoted to strengthening the Olympic Movement.

Like Lord Barden before him, he does not seem to have set up the proper sort of grapevine from his 89 members, who in turn rarely seem prepared to raise a voice of protest against his actions. The style during annual get-togethers.

The events in Berlin may have had an effect on the race to win the next Olympic contest to stage the Games of 1992. There are those who believe that Samaranch has distanced himself from the bid by his home town, Barcelona, because of the way in which he has handled the situation. In October 1986 and then make a hash of preparations in the following years, his chances of re-election to the presidency in 1991 could be jeopardised. Equally, Paris may lose a few votes if that city takes on board the deposed Berlioux.

The sympathy for her in Berlin was not about the state in the back but its timing of the thrust. If she joins the Paris campaign and uses her vast knowledge to show the city how and when to manipulate IOC members, then some might decide that another candidate, without her influence, is a safer place for the Olympic Games.



CHESS

Leonard Barden

THE third and final 1985 international, starting at Biel in Switzerland on June 30, will be a difficult test for the British champion Nigel Short, 20 years old last week, in his ambition to become a credible contender for the world title. On published ratings Short ranks ninth seed, while only four will qualify for the candidates tournament.

True, Short rates higher on his best recent form such as his remarkable 7-1 match victory over US champion Lev Alburt. But the top six seeds in Biel—Ljubojevic and Polugaevsky of the USSR, Ljubojevic of Yugoslavia, Andersson of Sweden, Sax of Hungary, Seirawan of the US—constitute a formidable balance of strength and experience. One well known chess organiser reckons Short's chances at under 20 per cent.

The most significant point in the young English GM's favour is that his best results and updated FIDE rating of around 2575 would place him high in any all-time list of chess teenagers. Probably only Fischer, Spassky, Karpov, and Kasparov have been clearly superior before the age of 20. Short is also one of the few Westerners to have drawn with both Karpov and Kasparov, though his tally of victories over super-grandmasters remains meagre.

At the British champion's latest tournament in Banja Luka, he was struggling against poor form ("better there than in the international"), but his best game, against a former USSR titleholder, has the stamp of class.

GM Nigel Short (England) — GM Lev Polugaevsky (USSR) French Defence (Banja Luka 1985)

1 P-K4 P-K3 2 P-Q4 P-Q4
3 N-Q3 B-N5 4 P-N3 P-QN3
5 P-QN3 B-B1

Black's last is often played in reply to 5-N4 but is now artificial compared to BxN ch.

6 N-B3 N-E2 7 P-KB4 Q-Q2
Though it is hard to utilise a time advantage in closed positions, Short began with a series of moves designed to exploit Black's fifth.

8 B-QN5 P-QB3 9 B-P4 P-QB4
10 P-B3 P-Q2 11 N-B2 B-B3
12 P-B3 Q-Q2 13 Q-O N-Q2
14 B-K1 B-N4 15 B-B2 P-B3

Short has kept on top in the manoeuvre struggle, but his next move 100 slow. Afterwards Nigel preferred 15-N4 followed by P-KB4.

15 N-B4 P-QB4 17 N-N4 Q-B3
18 B-Q2 B-B5 19 N-N4 B-N6
20 B-B3 P-B3 21 P-P P-P
22 P-B4

Now this pawn sac is necessary just to keep the balance otherwise Black would strengthen his light square grip by P-B5 and N-QB4.

22 ... P-P 23 Q-B1 N-QN3
24 P-N3 B-B5 25 B-B3 N-Q4?

Looks natural, but puts Black under renewed pressure, since White can now line up his pieces against the front QBP. Instead 25...R-KN1 followed by N2-B1 and B-K2 keeps everything guarded and leads to a kind of mutual zugzwang where neither side can progress.

26 N-N4 N-N4 27 B-K4 N-N4
28 N-N2

The threat to pile up White's army against the QBP now forces Black to open up the game.

28 ... B-B2 29 Q-N7 Q-B2
29 Q-B2 B-B1 31 N-B3 B-B2
32 Q-N3 N-B7

Losing immediately — instead Q-B6 keeps Black in the hunt.

33 N-P1 Q-N 34 B-Q2 N-P

Trying to justify his blunder 33 is a queen sacrifice. Even so, 33 R-Q4 would win, but White has a quicker method.

35 R-P1 Resigns

No. 1,559
White mates in two moves, against any defence (by J. Haring). It gave me a headache. It was an earlier solver's tribute. White is queen, rook, bishop and knight up while Black's king is without a legal move.

Selection No. 1,559: White K at Q7, Q at K1, R at Q5, B at Q6 and K5, N at K4, P at K5, Q at Q7, R at Q2 and K7, P at Q4, QN7, QN2, Q7 and KN6. Mate in two. 1 N-B5 (threat 2 Q-R4) 2 R-R1. 3 Q-N7 or R-R2 Q-N7 or R-R2 Q-N7 or R-R2 Q-N7.

Clive Everton on the birthday honours
Reardon's worthy record

RAY REARDON'S MBE, announced today, emphasised that his six world professional titles and his personal life have given him that status almost independent of current results.

At the age of 53, the former miner and policeman is never again going to put in such a deadly way at long distance as he did when that status almost independent of current results.

But what still marks him at his consummate best is his tactical control, his knowledge and the nerve with which he identifies and seizes framing openings.

It was remarkable that Reardon should end last season, in which he attempted to play in spectacles, by reaching the Embassy championship world semi-final with unassisted vision.

In a commercial sense his peak, the 1970-75 period in which he won all his world titles, came too soon and it was perhaps his long-term detriment that he worked the exhibition circuit so assiduously.

Nevertheless, in good times and in not so good, he has remained a supreme professional not only in the arena but in all his dealings in the game.

Donald Carr, 58, awarded the OBE last year, secretary of the Test and County Cricket Board since 1974, steering the game through the troubled times of the 1970s and the rebel tour to South Africa.

Dick McTaggart, Scotland's greatest amateur boxer, is rewarded by the MBE for winning every honour open to him as lightweight champion of the Olympic title in Melbourne in 1956, the Commonwealth Games crown in 1958 and the European gold medal in 1961.

Glennie returned to the Olympic scene in Los Angeles last summer when he was on the British management team as a coach.

Peter Robinson's OBE, for services to showjumping, is an honour that stems from the time he followed his father into the British team in 1949.

Robinson, 55, was also involved in Los Angeles, training the British team to the silver medal last summer.

The MBE for Rugby Union's Alan Hargreaves is in recognition of the veteran Bristol wing's try-scoring world record — more than 400 in his 16-year career. He was capped seven times by England.

W. H. (Billy) Thompson of Huddersfield becomes the first Rugby League referee to be honoured with his MBE. He retired at 50, a year ago, after 18 seasons as a top-grade official.

Richard Jago at Calgary
Baddeley wilts as Sugiarto sparkles

Steve Baddeley's attempt to rid Iank Sugiarto of his world title advanced and receded like a mirage before he fell, breathless and exhausted, by 15-13 15-11 in the third round of the World Championships yesterday. This was theoretically a seeding upset but those who have scrutinised the Indonesian's play know that he has returned to something not far from the resilient form in which he won the title two years ago.

"I should have been seeded," he said and Baddeley, who played to the limit of his considerable ability to lead 7-3 the second game and 10-3 in the third, might be inclined to agree. Each time the English national champion thought his opponent might give way he played his tightest and most resolute badminton, especially around the net.



BRIDGE

Rixi Markus

EAST attendance at the twentieth Easter Guardian Tournament of between 400 and 500 players was a record, with competitors from 80 different nations. The main prize was a silver trophy won by the second year running by C. Hillier and R. Mayo, a fine achievement. I was playing for the first time with the Austrian champion Jan Fucik. We had a thoroughly miserable first session which ended with our getting two near bottomed when a pair of Oxford graduates bid and made eight games against us on the last two boards. This reduced us to 51.3 per cent and 89th place, but from then on we never looked back and finished as high as sixth.

I love playing with a variety of partners; it is fascinating to observe the individual approaches. Jan Fucik normally plays the Blue Club system, but it was not long before we began to speak the same language and we moved up 78 places in the course of the second session.

Here is a board which confirmed my impression that I was playing with a very good partner. South dealt at love all.

NORTH
♠ 633
♥ 10
♦ A1742
♣ K56

WEST
♠ 10172
♥ 10
♦ 10985
♣ J1042

SOUTH
♠ A5
♥ AKQ765
♦ A52

SOUTH WEST NORTH EAST
Fucik NB NB NB NB
2H NB 2D NB
4NT NB 5D NB
6H NB NB NB

West led the two of spades, and, without showing the slightest sign of concern, Fucik ducked the first round, won the spade continuation with the ace and rattled off five rounds of trumps, leaving the following position:

NORTH
♠ A17
♥ K1
♦ K1
♣ 104

WEST
♠ 109
♥ 109
♦ 109
♣ 104

EAST
♠ KQ3
♥ K75
♦ K75
♣ K75

When South won the six of hearts, West could not throw the queen of spades, and he was reluctant to expose the diamond situation by baring the ten. He therefore made the fatal discard of a club. Declarer threw the spade from dummy, its work completed, and East was now genuinely squeezed. If he threw a diamond the ace of diamonds and a ruff would establish the jack of diamonds in dummy as declarer's twelfth trick. East was therefore compelled to throw a club, which meant that the king, ace and nine of clubs took the last three tricks.

A fortunate +890 for us, but we needed a bit of luck after our poor start to the competition.

Here is another of our good boards, dealt by South at love all.

NORTH
♠ 653
♥ J22
♦ J765

WEST
♠ 1092
♥ 1092
♦ 1092
♣ 1092

EAST
♠ 1092
♥ 1092
♦ 1092
♣ 1092

SOUTH WEST NORTH EAST
Mrs Marks NB NB NB NB
15 NB Dble(1) NB NB
2D NB Dble NB Dble
NB NB NB NB

(1) This was essentially a match-pointed pairs double; we needed the points, and I knew that the cards were lying badly for the opponents.

Declarer played the hand well to make seven tricks. 1-25 doubled. However, +100 gave us a good score, for most East-West pairs were only collecting +50.

© Rixi Markus.

CHELSEA FOOTBALL CLUB

Signature *Ken Bates*

NAME: KEN BATES
(Block Capitals)

Date of Issue: June 1985

Card No. 000000-1

SPERRY

Crippling costs of half-baked schemes

THE PRIME MINISTER'S intervention has failed to raise the level of debate on what is known, too conveniently, as football violence. Indeed reports of this week's meeting with League and FA officials at Downing Street suggest that discussions have sunk further into a morass of fallacy.

Of course identity cards, all-ticket matches, drink and so on are subjects that merit consideration. But it took a judge, sitting in relative obscurity at York Crown Court on a case unrelated to football, to remind us that the heart of the matter lies outside the responsibility of the police.

Messrs Hillier and Messrs Hillier, the so-called football violence, said Judge Vivian Hurwitz was caused by minorities of violent people who choose football as their arena. Because the whole world — newspapers, TV and politicians — seem so obsessed with what they call football violence, it tends to blur reality: that the problem is violence itself.

Mrs Thatcher, having identified herself with the issue following incidents at football grounds, seems unwilling to confront it. She is handing it back to the Ministry of Sport. Football should put its house in order, she says, blithely pointing to half-baked measures whose cost can only weaken the game's structure. Football must respond by asking what Mrs Thatcher is doing to put all of our houses in order. And, at a time when police authorities are making do with what they have, it would appear a pertinent question.

The trouble is that football lacks leadership. The League clubs have handed responsibility to their president, the former MP Jack Dunnett, who is an experienced wheeler dealer and committee man but no visionary; he certainly appears to have made little impression on Mrs Thatcher. The status of the FA, under the able chairmanship of Bert Milchman, is even more shaky.

They have responsibility for only one major professional team, England, whose supporters have a worse proportionate record of hooliganism than any club. Yet while all clubs were banned from Europe — understandably — in the wake of the Brussels tragedy, the FA's team have escaped scot-free. This has angered clubs and widened the rift between the two authorities, further weakening the game's ability.

Patrick Barclay looks at the Government's response to soccer violence

she doesn't know, and has passed the matter to a committee headed by the Minister of Sport.

In fairness there may be benefits from extending membership schemes. But to put them forward as part of the war on violence seems a strange way for a Government to order a country. Mrs Thatcher did not, after all, issue residents' permits to the people of Toxteth, nor did she refuse to police the miners' strike.

Nor has she shown much interest in using her own system of identity cards. As a frustrated club official remarked recently: "Every single hooligan who went to Brussels had an identity card. It was issued by Her Majesty's Government. But when we have asked her to withhold, or even endorse, the passports of offenders, she has refused and said it was not practicable. It is hypocritical to ask us to do it."

The overwhelming view of those who know the industry and have been studying card systems for longer than the Prime Minister, is that even the most sophisticated would be impossible to operate effectively on a large scale. Chelsea has been given much publicity, but it is designed only to safeguard restricted areas of the ground so that, to the surprise of the Stamford Bridge chairman, Ken Bates, after one infamous incident, "The hooligans will be driven out of the stands and onto the terraces."

And there, of course, they will still have to be policed. This is certain to remain the kernel of the problem. People who engage in violence at football matches will have to be (a) apprehended by the police and (b) heavily sentenced by the courts. There are signs that the second part of this requirement is at last on its way to being satisfied.

But the first, and more important, part will almost certainly demand legislation of a more complicated, perhaps contentious, nature than Mrs Thatcher has in mind. The alternative is to press on with the current ragbag package, which would require money football does not have.

Mrs Thatcher has talked about transfer fees, but you don't have to be an economist to appreciate that football does not spend that money merely circulates it. Certainly she could bleed football to death. But would that satisfy the hooligans?

one English club secretary, "that we believe it." But, as every Scottish football supporter knows, the improvement came not from closing bars — because they never existed — but by increased policing and searches to prevent people from taking their own drink, along with other suspected anti-social objects, into grounds. This would be helpful.

But closing bars at English grounds would simply deprive the clubs of legitimate revenue which could otherwise be used to improve safety. The idea that hooligans get drunk at club bars is laughable.

Mrs Thatcher's second prong, which seems largely to concern identity cards, is blunted by imprudence. Does she want a national, computer-linked scheme? Or local schemes? Do you want them to apply to all grounds? To all parts of grounds? The answer is that

Leader — Page 12

British ladies outclassed by Americans

Richard Baerlein

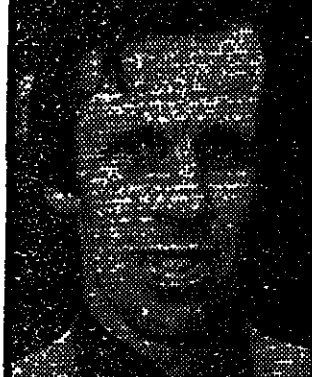
The American professional lady jockey swept the board at York yesterday in the two El Capistrano-sponsored races against the English amateur lady riders by 35 points to 15.

Mary Hickey, who won both races for the Americans on Try To Stop Me and No-U-Turn, has won over 300 races in America, most of them against top professionals, while Mary-Ann Alligood, beaten half a length by Try To Stop Me on Hooligan, has won over 600 races.

I cannot see the point in pitting these fully experienced and highly competent professionals against even our best amateurs because our riders are in a different league and it is unfair to make them look second rate.

Elaine Mellor came out of the contest with great credit, gaining 12 of the 15 points collected by the English. She was the only English girl who looked capable of reaching the American standard.

It was ironic that Mrs Mellor should have been caught on the post and



EDWARD HIDE... five needed for personal record

son is a further reminder that Barry Hills is now back in top form and his horses can be followed.

Steve Dawson also rode a very strong race at Sandown on Tyrilline in the Singapore Airlines Non-Stop Handicap to recover the losses sustained after his disqualification when winning at Epsom last week.

The proceeds of today's meeting at York will be devoted entirely to charities, chiefly Cancer Research. There is a strong card headed by the William Hill Handicap.

Here I cannot get away from Si Signor, on whom Martin Lynch will claim the 7lb allowance. Since returning to six furlongs, Si Signor has won twice in great style and should take care of the rapidly improving Zanta.

Barry Hills can continue his winning run with Chapel Light in the Vernon's Fillies Stakes. Kazaroun, owned by the Aga Khan, is developing into a useful stayer and should not be troubled to take the Basil Samuel Handicap, while Pat Eddery, who had a blank day at Sandown yesterday, should win the Oakley Vaughan Stakes on Slaney.

At Leicester, Hidden Heights and Gilderdale look bankers for any doubles, trebles or accumulators. He rode his second winner of his working holiday on the well backed Yorkshire-trained Try Harder, who was always just commanding Steve Cauthen on the favourite, Rethymno in the El Capistrano Play Stakes.

Apart from Mary Ellen Hickey, George Duffield was the rider in form at York yesterday when he landed a double on the well backed 7-1 chance Empty Chest in the Mail On Sunday Handicap and the 10-1 shot Inde Pulse, who beat Steve Cauthen's mount Ypsilanti in the Merchant Adventurers Maiden Stakes.

Duffield was at his best on Empty Chest, driving his mount home for all he was worth, Ahoma, near the line.

The favourite, Ho Mi Ching, never really got into a challenging position and although appearing well handicapped has disappointed three times since his quite impressive victory on this seasonal debut.

Adagio's victory at Sandown yesterday when well ridden by Brent Thom-

SANDOWN

1.45 Ma Petite Jolie
2.15 Tom Forester
2.45 Red Red Rose



3.20 Bold Bokhara
3.50 Polar Cub
4.25 Twyn Chan

DRAW ADVANTAGE: High numbers best on 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

1.45 SANDOWN MAIDEN STAKES: 2-Y-O; 7f; £2,927 (17 runners).

1 (1) 330-002 ARTIST (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
2 (2) 330-003 CORN STREET (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
3 (3) 330-004 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
4 (4) 330-005 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
5 (5) 330-006 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
6 (6) 330-007 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
7 (7) 330-008 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
8 (8) 330-009 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
9 (9) 330-010 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
10 (10) 330-011 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
11 (11) 330-012 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
12 (12) 330-013 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
13 (13) 330-014 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
14 (14) 330-015 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
15 (15) 330-016 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
16 (16) 330-017 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
17 (17) 330-018 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle

1.45 SANDOWN MAIDEN STAKES: 2-Y-O; 7f; £2,927 (17 runners).

1 (1) 330-002 ARTIST (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
2 (2) 330-003 CORN STREET (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
3 (3) 330-004 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
4 (4) 330-005 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
5 (5) 330-006 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
6 (6) 330-007 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
7 (7) 330-008 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
8 (8) 330-009 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
9 (9) 330-010 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
10 (10) 330-011 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
11 (11) 330-012 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
12 (12) 330-013 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
13 (13) 330-014 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
14 (14) 330-015 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
15 (15) 330-016 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
16 (16) 330-017 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
17 (17) 330-018 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle

1.45 SANDOWN MAIDEN STAKES: 2-Y-O; 7f; £2,927 (17 runners).

1 (1) 330-002 ARTIST (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
2 (2) 330-003 CORN STREET (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
3 (3) 330-004 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
4 (4) 330-005 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
5 (5) 330-006 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
6 (6) 330-007 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
7 (7) 330-008 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
8 (8) 330-009 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
9 (9) 330-010 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
10 (10) 330-011 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
11 (11) 330-012 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
12 (12) 330-013 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
13 (13) 330-014 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
14 (14) 330-015 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
15 (15) 330-016 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
16 (16) 330-017 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
17 (17) 330-018 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle

1.45 SANDOWN MAIDEN STAKES: 2-Y-O; 7f; £2,927 (17 runners).

1 (1) 330-002 ARTIST (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
2 (2) 330-003 CORN STREET (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
3 (3) 330-004 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
4 (4) 330-005 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
5 (5) 330-006 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
6 (6) 330-007 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
7 (7) 330-008 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
8 (8) 330-009 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
9 (9) 330-010 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
10 (10) 330-011 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
11 (11) 330-012 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
12 (12) 330-013 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
13 (13) 330-014 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
14 (14) 330-015 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
15 (15) 330-016 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
16 (16) 330-017 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
17 (17) 330-018 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle

1.45 SANDOWN MAIDEN STAKES: 2-Y-O; 7f; £2,927 (17 runners).

1 (1) 330-002 ARTIST (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
2 (2) 330-003 CORN STREET (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
3 (3) 330-004 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
4 (4) 330-005 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
5 (5) 330-006 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
6 (6) 330-007 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
7 (7) 330-008 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
8 (8) 330-009 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
9 (9) 330-010 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
10 (10) 330-011 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
11 (11) 330-012 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
12 (12) 330-013 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
13 (13) 330-014 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
14 (14) 330-015 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
15 (15) 330-016 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
16 (16) 330-017 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
17 (17) 330-018 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle

1.45 SANDOWN MAIDEN STAKES: 2-Y-O; 7f; £2,927 (17 runners).

1 (1) 330-002 ARTIST (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
2 (2) 330-003 CORN STREET (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
3 (3) 330-004 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
4 (4) 330-005 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
5 (5) 330-006 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
6 (6) 330-007 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
7 (7) 330-008 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
8 (8) 330-009 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
9 (9) 330-010 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
10 (10) 330-011 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
11 (11) 330-012 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
12 (12) 330-013 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
13 (13) 330-014 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
14 (14) 330-015 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
15 (15) 330-016 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
16 (16) 330-017 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
17 (17) 330-018 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle

1.45 SANDOWN MAIDEN STAKES: 2-Y-O; 7f; £2,927 (17 runners).

1 (1) 330-002 ARTIST (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
2 (2) 330-003 CORN STREET (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
3 (3) 330-004 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
4 (4) 330-005 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
5 (5) 330-006 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
6 (6) 330-007 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
7 (7) 330-008 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
8 (8) 330-009 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
9 (9) 330-010 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
10 (10) 330-011 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
11 (11) 330-012 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
12 (12) 330-013 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
13 (13) 330-014 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
14 (14) 330-015 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
15 (15) 330-016 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
16 (16) 330-017 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
17 (17) 330-018 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle

1.45 SANDOWN MAIDEN STAKES: 2-Y-O; 7f; £2,927 (17 runners).

1 (1) 330-002 ARTIST (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
2 (2) 330-003 CORN STREET (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
3 (3) 330-004 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
4 (4) 330-005 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
5 (5) 330-006 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
6 (6) 330-007 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
7 (7) 330-008 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
8 (8) 330-009 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
9 (9) 330-010 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
10 (10) 330-011 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
11 (11) 330-012 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
12 (12) 330-013 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
13 (13) 330-014 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
14 (14) 330-015 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
15 (15) 330-016 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
16 (16) 330-017 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
17 (17) 330-018 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle

1.45 SANDOWN MAIDEN STAKES: 2-Y-O; 7f; £2,927 (17 runners).

1 (1) 330-002 ARTIST (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
2 (2) 330-003 CORN STREET (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
3 (3) 330-004 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
4 (4) 330-005 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
5 (5) 330-006 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
6 (6) 330-007 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
7 (7) 330-008 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
8 (8) 330-009 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
9 (9) 330-010 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
10 (10) 330-011 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
11 (11) 330-012 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
12 (12) 330-013 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
13 (13) 330-014 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
14 (14) 330-015 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
15 (15) 330-016 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
16 (16) 330-017 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
17 (17) 330-018 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle

1.45 SANDOWN MAIDEN STAKES: 2-Y-O; 7f; £2,927 (17 runners).

1 (1) 330-002 ARTIST (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
2 (2) 330-003 CORN STREET (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
3 (3) 330-004 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
4 (4) 330-005 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
5 (5) 330-006 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
6 (6) 330-007 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
7 (7) 330-008 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
8 (8) 330-009 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
9 (9) 330-010 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
10 (10) 330-011 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
11 (11) 330-012 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
12 (12) 330-013 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
13 (13) 330-014 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
14 (14) 330-015 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
15 (15) 330-016 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
16 (16) 330-017 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
17 (17) 330-018 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle

1.45 SANDOWN MAIDEN STAKES: 2-Y-O; 7f; £2,927 (17 runners).

1 (1) 330-002 ARTIST (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
2 (2) 330-003 CORN STREET (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
3 (3) 330-004 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
4 (4) 330-005 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
5 (5) 330-006 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
6 (6) 330-007 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
7 (7) 330-008 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
8 (8) 330-009 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
9 (9) 330-010 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
10 (10) 330-011 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
11 (11) 330-012 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
12 (12) 330-013 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
13 (13) 330-014 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
14 (14) 330-015 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
15 (15) 330-016 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
16 (16) 330-017 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
17 (17) 330-018 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle

1.45 SANDOWN MAIDEN STAKES: 2-Y-O; 7f; £2,927 (17 runners).

1 (1) 330-002 ARTIST (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
2 (2) 330-003 CORN STREET (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
3 (3) 330-004 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
4 (4) 330-005 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
5 (5) 330-006 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
6 (6) 330-007 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
7 (7) 330-008 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
8 (8) 330-009 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
9 (9) 330-010 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
10 (10) 330-011 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
11 (11) 330-012 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
12 (12) 330-013 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
13 (13) 330-014 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
14 (14) 330-015 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
15 (15) 330-016 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
16 (16) 330-017 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle
17 (17) 330-018 JARROLD (Mr. J. Baerlein) W. Hill 4-9-2 M. Kettle

1.45 SANDOWN MAIDEN STAKES: 2-Y-O; 7f; £2,927 (17 runners).

1.45 SANDOWN MAIDEN STAKES: 2-Y-O; 7f; £2,927 (17 runners).

Chris Hawkins on today's TV racing

Si Signor looks a safe bet

YORK (ITV)

DAWN made a promising debut when a neck second to Bridesmaid at Newcastle and followed up with another good effort when three lengths second to Zechoncha in the form of a Faincombe, an unraced colt by Moerstyle, is reported to be smart.

3.0 (1m): CHERRY RIDGE seemed not to stay when fading to finish eighth of nine behind Fatah Here in the Musidora Stakes. Prior to that she had run promisingly when five lengths fourth to Oh So Sharp over seven furlongs at Newmarket and on that run is worth another chance.

2.30 (1m): LES ARCS topped the Newmarket card in the soft, having previously beaten Ship Anchor at Newmarket. He was undoubtedly flattered by that but obviously has some ability. Nicotrine finished well in a handicap at Newcastle recently and could make a race of it.

3.0 (6f): SI SIGNOR still looks a step ahead of the handicapper, having trotted up by six lengths from Bridesmaid in the last time. The promising filly apprentice Martin Lynch (son of former jockey "Kipper") gets on well with this filly, who has a fine turn of foot and can handle the soft. Sailors Song got a bad run when a length second to Zanata (now 7lb worse off) at Newmarket last time with Orojroa three-quarters of a length away third.

SANDOWN (ITV)

How to track down pennies from heaven

Maybe someone out there has left you a fortune. Or maybe not. Margaret Dibben urges caution on those tempted to rush into a claim, and (below) Lawrence Lever urges caution on those tempted to put their faith in do-it-yourself wills

WHO HAS not dreamt of inheriting from a long lost (rich) relative? Regrettably this fantasy is too prevalent and lays the rapacious open to the grabbing arms of unscrupulous fortune hunters.

Millions of pounds stay unclaimed each year from wills where the beneficiaries cannot be traced. Most of this, however, is made up of small sums of money, not the great inheritance that is the substance of daydreams.

Citizens Advice Bureau around the country have been receiving queries recently from clients who have been approached by genealogy firms suggesting that they may be entitled to an inheritance and, if they forward £15, they will receive more information.

What these companies do is to collect notices in daily newspapers and from probate offices about unclaimed wills. They then write to a random selection of people with the same surname around the country culled from telephone directories saying that there is an unclaimed will in that family name.

They offer, in return for a registration fee of £15, to forward further details about the estate and where claims can be made.

The names they choose to

pursue are fairly unusual — writing to the Joneses and the Smiths would be too much of a long shot — but still your chances of being one of the "Hancocks" or "Kitchens" relations is very small. Only in a minority of cases do people inherit from someone of the same surname.



and another £50 will ensure that the will-bearers look suitably mournful.

But if you do think that £15 is worth the gamble, make sure you are dealing with a genuine outfit. The advice CAB workers gave was to write back and offer these genealogists a percentage

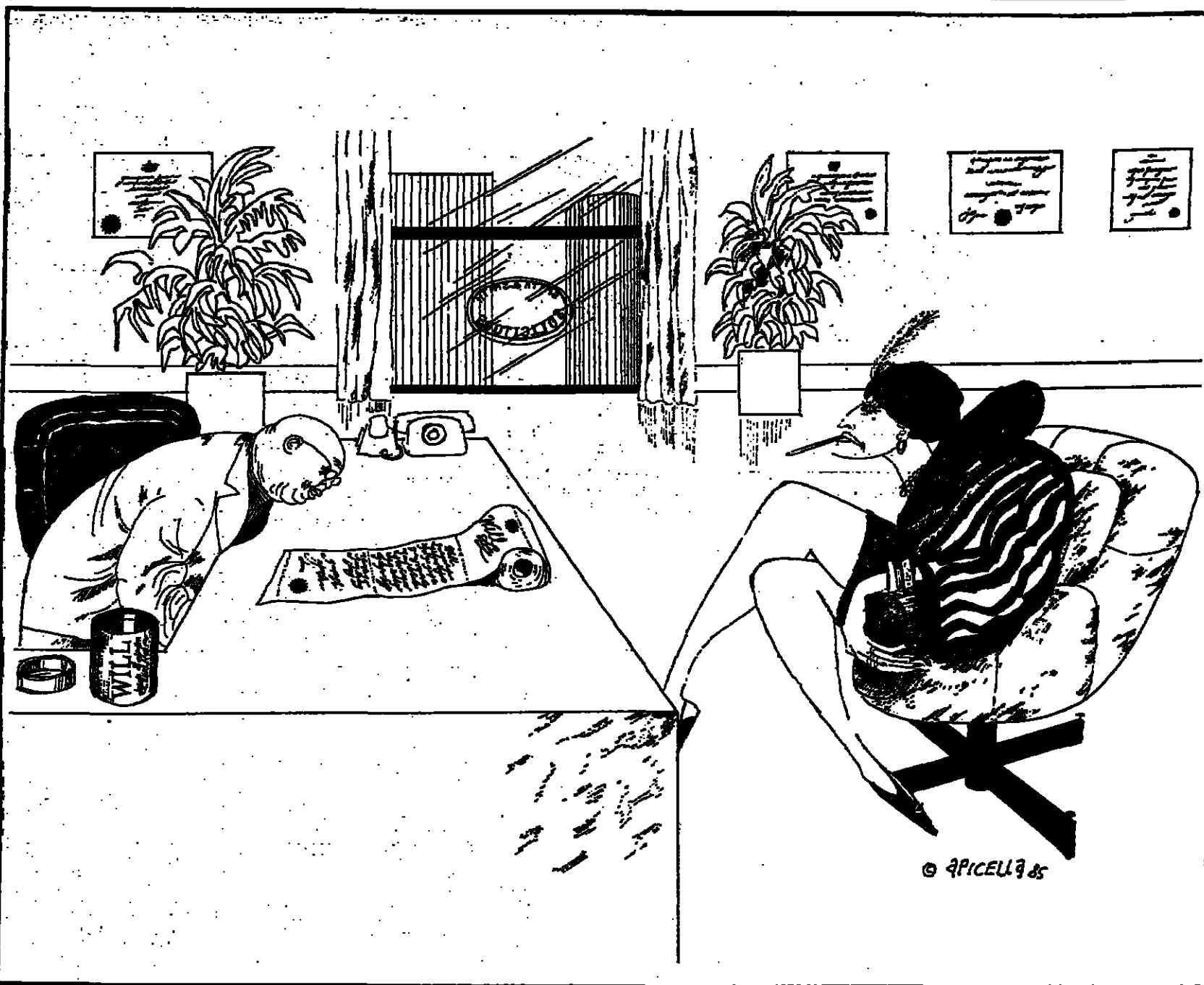
share of any eventual money you may receive, instead of the flat fee. That will sort out the phonies.

There are three well established companies in London who only work on this "payment by results" basis. They are: Fraser & Fraser, George B. Hooper & Son, and Alfred A. Smith & Son. If one of these approaches you, it is because they know for certain that you are entitled to money under a will and they can prove it for you.

These genealogists do not ask for money in advance but, if you successfully pursue the claim, they take a proportion, up to 30 per cent, of the net amount you receive.

The fees are expensive because of the high failure rate both with the estates they turn up (there may be no heirs) and with the relatives they contact (they may have already discovered the inheritance for themselves).

One company spent two-and-a-half years tracing a very large inheritance but, just as the relatives were about to receive the cheque, an American 3,000 miles away who had bought furniture from the estate, found a will taped to the back of a drawer. This named other beneficiaries and everyone else.



© APICELL 85

Why it makes good sense to call in the professionals before you take your leave

PROFESSIONALS — and in particular the legal profession — are often attacked for deliberately making things appear more complicated than they actually are. But sometimes problems are complicated. Witness the following sorry tale.

My half sister, who was single, died recently leaving a list of bequests which were signed and dated but not witnessed. The solicitor dealing with her estate informs me that there is no will and that the whole of her estate passes to her surviving brother.

This salutary lesson on the hazards of do-it-yourself wills was recounted in a recent letter. Without witnesses, the

will was invalid, and the laws of intestacy meant that the brother, as next-of-kin, took the lot.

DIY will-makers have an expensive habit of making a hash of how they want their worldly goods divided.

It costs between £15 and £25 to have a simple will prepared by a solicitor. Many solicitors' firms make a loss on them — particularly when they are doing other profitable work for you at the same time, such as handling your conveyancing or getting you a divorce.

A complicated will — say where you have lots of money and putative beneficiaries of different generations in mind — would come dearer, but

here there is a stronger argument in favour of using a professional as the risks of making a mess yourself are that much greater.

Bear in mind that your will should not be viewed as a once-and-for-all statement of your intentions with regard to your property: circumstances can change after you have made your will but before you meet your maker. For example, the beneficiary may die, or you may accumulate more assets such as a second home, or possibly get married or divorced.

Take care with marriage and divorce: there is a general rule that marriage revokes all previous wills. If, for

instance, you marry the next door neighbour and get run over by a bus the following day, a will made before you married would no longer be valid.

There is one exception to this rule: wills that are expressed to be made in contemplation of a forthcoming marriage are not affected by the subsequent marriage. So a will which starts with a declaration along the lines of "This will is not intended to be revoked by my marriage to Joe Bloggs whom I am expecting to marry" would remain valid, even after you had married Mr Bloggs.

Similarly divorce alters the effect of a will: where a

marriage has been dissolved or annulled by a court, any legacy to the former husband or wife would cease to have effect. And if the former spouse had been appointed an executor then this too would be deemed cancelled by the divorce.

So you should keep a watchful eye on your will and review it from time to time: this does not mean that you have to go through the trouble and expense of having a new will prepared whenever changed circumstances warrant an alteration. You can instead make a codicil, or if provision is made in the will itself, a memorandum of wishes.

A codicil is, in effect, a rider to the will: it often operates to revoke a particular bequest and substitute a new one, or it can be used simply to appoint a new executor. The old will continues to have effect, subject to the new provisions contained in the codicil.

It is perfectly feasible to have two codicils to a will, although after two you should be thinking in terms of starting again from scratch.

A memorandum of wishes is, as it suggests, a note addressed to the executors, asking them to distribute your personal possessions among certain people. Its most common use is for dividing

personal effects among several named beneficiaries.

The memorandum is actually a separate document from the will: it does, however, take effect from the will itself as this must contain a clause asking the executors to allocate possessions in accordance with any note or memorandum found with your will.

You simply list in the memorandum what you want to do, ie "My car, registration number X, my gold watch to Y" etc. You should identify the possessions and beneficiaries as precisely as possible and cross-refer to the will in the memorandum. ie "This memorandum is made

pursuant to my will dated . . .

The beauty is that you can change the memorandum as often as you want without needing to re-execute your will. Moreover, the formal requirements of witnesses to your signature, etc, do not apply to the memorandum. So if you change your mind, you simply tear up the old one and write out a new one, making certain, however, to sign and date it yourself.

Making a Will Won't Kill You. A pamphlet on the benefits of professionally drafted wills, is available free from the Law Society (01-242 1222) or from Citizens Advice Bureau.

Unit Trust choice simplified

M&G
SUNDAY TELEGRAPH
UNIT TRUST
GROUP OF THE YEAR

Most successful investors start with a clear idea of whether they want income or growth or a balance between the two. Individual unit trusts can meet each of these requirements, but the problem is knowing which to choose from over seven hundred unit trusts.

We describe here three M&G Funds which satisfy the three requirements of income, growth, or a balance between the two. Each has a performance record demonstrating the success of M&G's investment policy over many years.

Unit trusts are for long-term investment and not suitable for money you may need at short notice. This is because the price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

Income If you need income which will grow over the years M&G Dividend Fund could be your ideal investment, because its income growth is the prime objective. The Fund invests in a wide range of ordinary shares and the aim is to provide a high and growing return with a yield about 50% higher than that of the FT Actuaries All Share Index.

| COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE TABLE of £10,000 invested in Income units at the launch of M&G Dividend Fund on 21st May 1964. (Assumed reinvestment and a Building Society rate of 4% p.a.) | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Year to 31 DECEMBER | M&G DIVIDEND | BUILDING SOCIETY | M&G DIVIDEND | BUILDING SOCIETY |
| 21 May 64 | £396 | £536 | £10,000 | £10,000 |
| 1965 | 463 | 650 | 10,760 | 10,000 |
| 1970 | 828 | 871 | 16,300 | 10,000 |
| 1975 | 1,660 | 1,200 | 24,280 | 10,000 |
| 1980 | 2,018 | 849 | 54,300 | 10,000 |
| 1 June 85 | N/A | N/A | 59,520 | 10,000 |

NOTES: All income figures are in net of basic rate tax. The Building Society figures are based on an extra interest account offering 1% above the average yearly rate (source: Building Societies Association). M&G Dividend Capital figures are all realisation values.

On 12th June 1985 offered prices and estimated gross current yields were:

| | Dividend | Recovery | Second |
|----------------|----------|----------|--------|
| Dividend Fund | 317 6p | 267 5p | 558 9p |
| Recovery Fund | 317 6p | 267 5p | 558 9p |
| Second General | 317 6p | 267 5p | 558 9p |

Includes and yields appear daily in the Financial Times. Annual charge of 5% includes the offer price and an annual charge of up to 1% of each Fund's value. Currently 4% p.a. (plus VAT) is deducted from gross income. Income for Accumulation units is reinvested to increase their value and for Income units as distributed net of basic rate tax on the following dates:

| | Dividend | Recovery | Second |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Distributions | 15 Jan 1985 | 20 Feb 1985 | 15 Feb 1985 |
| Next distribution for new investors | 15 Jan 1986 | 20 Feb 1986 | 15 Feb 1986 |

You can buy or sell units on any business day. Contracts for purchase or sale will be due for settlement two to three weeks later. Redemption is possible to accredited agents, rates are available on request. The trustee for Dividend and Recovery is Barclays Bank Trust Co. Limited and for Second is the Trustee for the Funds are all wider range investments and are authorised by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

M&G Securities Limited, Three Quays, Tower Hill, London EC3R 6BQ. Tel: 01-526 4586.

Member of the Unit Trust Association.

Growth M&G Recovery Fund is probably the most successful unit trust ever launched. The table below shows just how well it has achieved its aim of capital growth over the long term. The Fund buys the shares of companies which have fallen on hard times. Losses must be expected when a company fails to recover but the effect of a turnaround can be dramatic.

| COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE TABLE of £10,000 invested at the launch of M&G Recovery Fund on 23rd May 1965. (Assumed reinvestment and a Building Society rate of 4% p.a.) | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Year to 31 DECEMBER | M&G RECOVERY | FT ORDINARY INDEX | RETAIL PRICE INDEX | BUILDING SOCIETY |
| 23 May 65 | £10,000 | £10,000 | £10,000 | £10,000 |
| 1970 | 11,760 | 8,570 | 11,020 | 11,058 |
| 1975 | 26,400 | 11,121 | 21,283 | 16,178 |
| 1980 | 102,560 | 17,287 | 40,175 | 25,521 |
| 1 June 85 | 254,080 | 43,053 | 54,810 | 38,210 |

NOTES: All figures include reinvested income net of basic rate tax. The Building Society figures are based on an extra interest account offering 1% above the average yearly rate (source: Building Societies Association). M&G Recovery figures are all realisation values.

Balanced M&G SECOND General Trust Fund aims for growth of both capital and income and has a 29-year performance record which is second to none. It has a wide spread of shares mainly in British companies, which are kept under constant review.

| COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE TABLE of £10,000 invested at the launch of M&G SECOND General Trust Fund on 30th June 1956. (Assumed reinvestment and a Building Society rate of 4% p.a.) | | | | |
|---|------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Year to 31 DECEMBER | M&G SECOND | FT ORDINARY INDEX | RETAIL PRICE INDEX | BUILDING SOCIETY |
| 30 June 56 | £10,000 | £10,000 | £10,000 | £10,000 |
| 1961 | 12,483 | 12,483 | 12,483 | 12,483 |
| 1965 | 31,547 | 26,230 | 13,492 | 16,083 |
| 1970 | 47,537 | 30,540 | 17,143 | 21,636 |
| 1975 | 81,843 | 39,620 | 33,107 | 31,651 |
| 1980 | 200,813 | 61,600 | 62,494 | 49,531 |
| 1 June 85 | 517,261 | 153,360 | 85,261 | 74,756 |

NOTES: All figures include reinvested income net of basic rate tax. The Building Society figures are based on an extra interest account offering 1% above the average yearly rate (source: Building Societies Association). M&G SECOND General figures are all realisation values.

INVESTMENT FROM £1,000

To: M&G SECURITIES LTD, THREE QUAYS, TOWER HILL, LONDON EC3R 6BQ. Please invest the sum(s) indicated below in the Fund(s) of my choice (minimum investment in any one Fund: £1,000) in INCOME/ACCUMULATION units (delete as applicable) or Income units will be issued for Dividend and Accumulation units will be issued for Recovery and SECOND at the price ruling on receipt of this application.

DON'T SEND ANY MONEY: A contract note will be sent to you stating exactly how much you own and the settlement date. Your certificate will follow shortly.

| | Dividend | Recovery | Second |
|----------------|----------|----------|--------|
| Dividend Fund | £ -00 | £ -00 | £ -00 |
| Recovery Fund | £ -00 | £ -00 | £ -00 |
| Second General | £ -00 | £ -00 | £ -00 |

SAVINGS PLAN You can build a holding in units from £20 a month with no commitment and no extra charges. Tick here.

M&G

Member of the Unit Trust Association.

FIRST PUBLIC OFFER

More income

- Monthly

New Schroder Extra Income Fund

For investors seeking a high monthly income and the prospect of increasing their capital, we are launching this attractive new fund

Schroder Extra Income Fund

The objective of the new fund is to provide a high monthly income, from a portfolio which also offers good prospects of increasing your capital to counter inflation. The SCHRODER EXTRA INCOME FUND will be invested in sound, high-yielding equities of companies listed on the London Stock Exchange, and up to 60% in quoted fixed interest securities providing scope for growth of both the income and the capital.

Choice of Units

Income Units, minimum investment £2,500, provide unitholders with monthly income, paid net of basic rate tax, only into their bank accounts. The initial estimated gross annual yield is 8% and the Managers will endeavour to pay approximately equal monthly distributions.

Accumulation Units, minimum investment £1,000, Income is re-invested, thus adding to the value of the units. Unitholders can switch into Income Units free of charge, as long as they have £2,500, worth of units.

HIGH MONTHLY INCOME

8% GROSS per annum*
PLUS PROSPECTS OF CAPITAL GROWTH
*Estimated initial yield.

Investing with Schroders

Schroders have an outstanding record in income fund management. The Schroder Income Fund has, for many years, been one of the most successful income unit trusts. £10,000 invested in April 1978 is today producing £1,000 net p.a. and the capital is worth £30,000, whereas the same sum invested in a Building Society would not have appreciated at all.

The Schroder Extra Income Fund is designed for investors wishing to place greater emphasis on immediate income.

First Public Offer

For a limited period only, until 5th July 1985, units may be purchased at the FIRST PUBLIC OFFER price of 50p. To be sure of investing at the fixed price, please ensure that your coupon and cheque reach us not later than 1st September 1985.

Remember the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up. You should regard your investment as long term.

The Schroder Group manage assets exceeding £10,000 million

General Information: The Schroder Unit Trust Managers Ltd, Enterprise House, Lombard Street, Portsmouth PO1 2NR. Telephone 0705 827731. The Initial Offer Price of 50p per unit is available until 5th July 1985, although the Managers reserve the right to close the offer earlier.

I enclose a cheque for £ (minimum £2,500) to be invested in the Schroder Extra Income Fund. Please pay my monthly income into the following account:

Bank: _____ Sorting Code: _____

Address: _____

I enclose a cheque for £ (minimum £1,000) to be invested in the Schroder Extra Income Fund.

Charges should be made payable to Schroder Unit Trust Managers Limited.

I would like more information on the Personal Financial Planning Service: ☐ Portfolio Management Service: ☐ Monthly Savings Plan: ☐

Signature: _____ First Name (in full): _____

Post Code: _____

Schroder Financial Management
LIMITED
UNIT TRUSTS LIFE ASSURANCE PENSIONS ASSET MANAGEMENT

Soon offering all home comforts...

By 1987, the building societies will be interested in much more than mortgages. Margaret Dibben explains

YOU might have noticed a steady change to your home society, especially if you deal with a larger one. You may be regretting this move away from the cosy mutual organisation that cared for your money and bought you a house.

If you are, then beware. Because changes are only the beginning and within two years you may find your local building society not only a public limited company but, moreover, owned by a foreign bank.

All this is being set in motion because the Government is releasing building societies from many of the restrictions they have always faced in the past. New fundamental legislation will start going through Parliament later this year, and by early 1987 the doors will be open for building societies to join the big boys taking part in the City revolution.

Already banks, stockbrokers, stock jobbers and financial institutions under various flags have started the ball rolling by joining forces and creating new alliances. Organisations that were not previously allowed to cooperate are now actively working together towards what the City calls the "big bang" which will explode towards the end of 1986. Building societies can now become part of this.

In these early days none is declaring categorically what it plans, but without doubt the most popular new scheme will be the full range of insurance services. The attraction here is earning money from the commission paid by insurance companies.

Some societies already arrange house contents and building insurance, but in the future they will offer motor insurance and, more significantly, life insurance. Life cover is the big money spinner and will become almost a licence to print the stuff when Norman Fowler's proposals to put every worker into a private pension scheme come into effect in April, 1987.

With an estimated seven million people having to make new pension arrangements because of the abolition of Serps, the more astute building societies will be getting into the pensions business. For starters there will be at the very least an extra £2 billion of money flooding into the insurance companies' pension schemes.

The new powers will permit societies to become estate agents and provide surveys but, as yet, they cannot go the whole way to offer one stop house buying. For that they

REMEMBER: what goes up must come down. The extraordinarily high interest rates being paid by building societies at the moment will not last.

There are no signs that savings or mortgage rates will fall before the autumn but when they do, they will come down with a bang. Building societies' problem now is not so much the banks' base rates that they have watched in the past. It is the sharp about-turn by banks who have decided to compete strongly with societies for savings. And they are doing it very successfully.

In spite of the societies' high rates, the banks are pulling in most of the money. Having been savings' poor relation for so many years banks now intend keeping the upper hand.

So when banks eventually reduce their home loan and savings rates, they will likely keep the investment rates high. Building societies cannot afford to.

They have only been paying these high sums of money, at the same time keeping the mortgage rate down, by squeezing their margins. It is costing them money to pay these amounts.

So, when the building society rates do come down, they will take the opportunity to restore their margins. In other words, the savings rate will drop by far more than the mortgage rate.

The moral is: do not tie up your money in building societies. In three months' time you may wish to switch it elsewhere; make sure you can get your hands on it in time.

Another new function will be the "share shop": in other words building societies can sell other forms of saving as

well as their own. For certain they will not want to promote the arch rivals (the banks) schemes, nor will they be enthusiastic about selling National Savings.

Whether they will want to start selling stocks and shares and unit trusts even is doubtful and reflects more the Government's enthusiasm for creating a new breed of small shareholder than any insistence by building societies. The Chancellor, Mr Lawson, this week emphasised the Government's zeal for share ownership and property owning.

Societies are being allowed to get into new financial services on their own behalf rather than through a friendly bank. They can have their own cheque books with cheque guarantee cards and provide foreign currency for holiday and business travellers.

They will be able to grant unsecured loans, including overdrafts, and also act on behalf of other companies to provide consumer credit. Another way in which they will be able to act for other institutions is in the management of home loans paying the way for mortgage banks. Building societies could use their expertise and branch network to contact customers and arrange loans of money provided and held by other companies. Most likely a foreign bank without the retail outlets that societies have.

While the vast majority of societies' business will still have to be granting home loans to owner occupied dwellings, they will for the first time be able to lend on part residential property. This means you will be able to get a building society mortgage to buy a corner shop with a flat above, a house divided into flats, and a property for an elderly relative to live in.

They will for the first time be able to take a second mortgage on property and undertake equity mortgages. The top 50 largest societies will be allowed to own residential land, build their own homes, and set up operations lending and taking deposits in Europe, and create subsidiaries.

Before societies can merge with each other, or convert themselves into limited liability companies, a majority of members must vote in favour. When the new legislation becomes law, at least 75 per cent of investors voting must support the resolution and, a new rule, 50 per cent of borrowers who vote.

YOUR MONEY LETTERS

answered by Margaret Dibben

Looking ahead

I SHALL be retiring in a year's time at the age of 65, with only a meagre pension earned over the past 12 years. I will, however, have a sum of about £15,000 to put to use. What is a suitable way of using this to augment my retirement income? — G.J., Leeds.

I ASSUME in view of your circumstances that once you give up work you will require immediate maximum income from your investment without risk to your capital, in which case you might consider National Savings Income Bonds. These provide monthly income at a current interest rate of 13.25 per cent paid without deduction of tax. If, however, you expect to do some part-time work and can afford to do with a smaller return from your money in exchange for the prospect of building up your capital, I would suggest putting a proportion of your money in unit trusts. These can be cashed in whenever you like. I would not recommend an annuity at your age.

Patience pays

MY mother holds £1,100 of 5% per cent Funding stock 1987-91, bought in 1975, and index-linked savings certificates worth £500 bought in 1980. Should she cash either or both of them in, or wait until they mature? — R.G.L., Tenbury Wells.

AS far as the gilt-edged stock is concerned, it depends whether she needs the cash or a higher income from the money now, or whether she can afford to wait until the Treasury matures the redemption date. It will then pay £100 for each £100 nominal your mother holds. If she sells now she will only get around £82.50 less selling costs.

Together with the interest she is receiving this extra cash-in value means that at the current market price she is achieving a yield of just under 10 per cent. Better rates are obtainable elsewhere, but I would suggest that she hold on to the stock for a while. A better time to sell is when interest rates start falling, because the stock's market value rises correspondingly. As for the "granny" bonds, these presumably will mature later this year. On no account should they be cashed in so close to maturity.

What moonlighters miss

MOONLIGHTING: national past-time or desperate necessity? Whichever it is, it is said to be costing the Inland Revenue untold millions of pounds in uncollected tax.

There are, however, still a few honest people in the UK — at the last count, they totalled nearly half a million. Each of these had dared to declare they were holding down two or more jobs.

There are actually financial advantages to being honest. True, you may be taxed on the additional earnings from a second or even a third job when you declare them, but you also have a very attractive way of reducing the tax bill and building up future savings for retirement at an incredibly rapid rate.

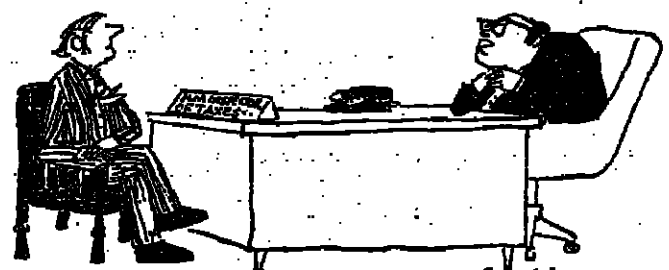
"Incredibly rapid" because the money you put into these savings will be totally free of tax. This means that if you are taxed at the standard rate of 30 per cent, every £100 you save is converted into £100 in your investment account because the Inland Revenue contribute the £30 tax they would otherwise have happily taken off you. The higher your top tax rate, the better the Revenue contribution.

That's for starters. On top of the immediate tax relief, every penny of interest and dividends added to your £100 is tax free. These two factors do indeed produce a rapidly accelerating build up in your investment. You couldn't beat this rate of earning progress if you saved directly out of your own taxed income.

But this bonanza is only available on one condition — the savings must be directed towards providing a retirement package. The package can be part income and part tax free lump sum, and because the tax advantages are so large, there are a number of conditions controlling the amount you can save.

First, who can save? Anyone who has earnings from a second job. It doesn't matter that the salary or wages from his or her first job are pensionable. What matters is that there are earnings from the second job which are not already pensioned.

Honest people can get their reward in this world. Richard Wright unravels the details of a lucrative savings scheme



"We have an old adage at the Inland Revenue, Mr Thompson — 'All work and no play makes Jack a bad boy'."

Teachers who serve behind a bar every night — apparently a familiar sight — can qualify on these extra earnings. Journalists who do freelance work in addition to their regular job qualify. So, too, do doctors and dentists who have a part-time pensionable post with the National Health Service but have further earnings from their private practice.

Married women with part-time jobs may get particular financial benefit from this arrangement. Second, how much can you save? The basic percentage you can put aside is 17½ per cent of your earnings. The earnings themselves are closely defined. They are your "net relevant earnings".

Net relevant earnings are a pretty straightforward concept for anyone who is taxed as an employee in their second job, that is under Schedule E. It is simply the gross earnings from the second job, ignoring deductions like National Insurance contributions or tax. Married women in a part-time job would come into this category. For those fortunate enough to be taxed under Schedule D, like doctors with earnings from a private practice, or probably journalists who do freelance work, the net relevant earnings are arrived at by deducting from the gross figure items like the costs of doing the extra job — the rent, the costs of mate-

rials, receptionists and other vital items.

On top of the basic percentage you can contribute, the older you are the more you can raise the stakes. Here is the full scale depending upon your year of birth:

| Year of birth | Max. percentage you can contribute |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 1934 or after | 17½% |
| 1916 to 1933 | 30% |
| 1914, 1915 | 21% |
| 1912, 1913 | 24% |
| 1910, 1911 | 26½% |
| 1908 | 29½% |

In addition, whatever age you are, you can go back and make contributions now for years you did not make them or where you did not take full advantage of the limit in the past. You cannot, however, go back more than six years.

To take a simple example, Ms. X who has been doing a part-time second job for the last three years, earning £3,400 in each of the past three years decides to take full advantage of the Inland Revenue concession for building up her personal retirement package. She can contribute:

17½ per cent x 3 x £3,400 or £1,785

She will receive full tax relief on her contribution of £1,785 for the year in which she saves it.

Third, what benefits do you get? The mixture is an attractive one. Part income. Part tax free lump sum. The rule is that the tax free lump

sum mustn't be more than three times the pension that is left behind after you have taken the cash. Easier to understand when you look at an example. If the pension you are going to draw each year is £1,000, then you can't have a cash payment of more than £3,000.

Finally, how much does it cost? Here is an example. Joe Smith, 40 goes ahead with the decision to save £500 a year, and retire on the proceeds when he is 65. £500 a year for 25 years is £12,500. After adding in tax relief on the contributions and on the interest free of tax, these savings could produce around £140,000! Joe could then take a tax free cash sum of around £47,000, leaving him with an annual income of one third of that or £15,667.

Before you start drooling over the size of these figures, remember that you are looking 25 years ahead. The interest and the dividends you are projected to earn on your total investment assume that inflation continues. Therefore, the really important point is, how much is your notional £140,000 worth in purchasing power now? If you think inflation will average 5 per cent a year during those 25 years, then in today's money your £140,000 is worth only £41,000. Your month-waiting income of £15,667 shrinks to £4,600 in today's terms. The figures shrink further if you reckon inflation will be a bit higher at say 7 per cent each year. The pension is then only worth £2,900 as of today.

So, don't be misled by astronomical figures in the quotation you get. You are not going to live the life of Riley just by investing in a personal pension.

But what you will do is to achieve an investment result that is way above anything you could possibly do on your own with the same security. Indeed, you would be doing well to turn your savings of £500 a year into the tax free lump sum of £47,000 by itself. With a personal pension investment, you get the income of £15,667 thrown in as one might say, for nothing.

Briefly

Savings scheme

A NEW National Savings index-linked certificate will be on sale at the beginning of next month. This, the 3rd issue, will replace the 2nd issue and, while it will still safeguard your money against rising prices, the terms have been changed.

National Savings have abandoned the idea of bonuses and supplements for the 3rd issue (they will still apply to the 2nd issue) and instead are adding a tax free rate of interest over and above any inflation linked increases. If the certificates are held for a full five years, the average rate of interest will be 3.54 per cent. Assuming inflation stays at the targeted figure of 5 per cent, this makes the return 8.54 per cent, very much in line with the 8.85 per cent available from the fixed interest 30th issue National Savings certificate.

Certificates will earn the following rates of interest year by year: in year one 2.5 per cent; year two 2.75 per cent; 3.25 per cent; 4 per cent; 5.25 per cent.

Meanwhile, the retirement issue and 2nd issue certificates (granny bonds) will earn a second 3 per cent tax free supplement if they are held until November 1, 1986. This is on top of all other bonuses and supplements. The Government has already promised at least two more annual supplements but the rate will not be fixed until each summer.

Telecom deadline

BRITISH TELECOM shareholders will have to pay up the second 40p instalment on their shares by 3.0 pm on Monday, June 24. If you miss the deadline you will lose your shares. And do not forget to send the whole share certificate document with your cheque; do not tear the perforation. The next interim certificate will be returned to you.

YOUR SAVINGS

| | % Interest net | % gross equiv. for basic rate taxpayer | Tax | £ Min |
|--|-----------------|--|--------------|----------|
| BANKS | | | | |
| Deposit | 6.75-7.12 | 8.44-10.17 | paid | 10/month |
| Current account | 5.75-6.00 | 7.25-7.50 | paid | 2,500 |
| Lump sum 1 month | 6.45-6.60 | 8.15-8.30 | paid | 2,000 |
| Lump sum 3 months | 6.45-6.60 | 8.15-8.30 | paid | 2,000 |
| High interest | 7.25-9.25 | 10.35-13.2 | paid | 100+ |
| High interest cheque account | 8.9-9.75 | 12.85-13.39 | paid | 2,000 |
| BUILDING SOCIETIES | | | | |
| Share account | 8.5 | 11.78 | paid | 100 |
| 7 day | 9.5 | 12.6 | paid | 100 |
| 1 month | 9.5 | 12.6 | paid | 200-500 |
| 90 day | 10-10.25 | 14.25-14.6 | paid | 200-500 |
| 1 year | 10.25-10.75 | 14.5-15.4 | paid | 10,000 |
| TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANK | | | | |
| Share | 9.5 | 12.6 | paid | 5p |
| Deposit | 9.75 | 13.55 | paid | £10,000 |
| Prudential | 9.75 | 13.55 | paid | £10,000 |
| | 30% tax | % interest gross | tax | £ min |
| NATIONAL SAVINGS | | | | |
| Ordinary account | 3 | 3 | 1st £70 free | 1 |
| Deposit | 6 | 6 | 1st £70 free | 500 |
| Deposit bond | 8.3 | 12.25 | no pay | 5 |
| Index-linked | 8.3 | 12.25 | no pay | 2,000 |
| * If kept one calendar year, starting January 1 | | | | |
| NATIONAL SAVING CERTIFICATES (cash bond) | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 8.5 | 12.54 | free | — |
| General redemption rate | 8.51 | 12.58 | free | — |
| INDEX-LINKED CERTIFICATES | | | | |
| 1-5 years | +0.25 initially | 13.38 | free | 10 |
| General redemption rate | +0.25 initially | 13.38 | free | 20/month |
| * New certificates on sale July 1. | | | | |
| LOCAL AUTHORITIES | | | | |
| 10 years | 7.7 | 11.25 | paid | 500 |
| 10 years | 7.7 | 11.25 | paid | 500 |
| Highest rate details tel. 01-520 0501 (after 3.30 pm). | | | | |

Weekend Money is edited by Margaret Dibben

Why more and more homeowners choose Lombard

A Homeowners Loan can be used for almost anything at all — from a home extension, to repaying existing loans and credit card balances. Unlock the unused value of your home as security for a loan of between £2,000 and £12,000.

Convenient monthly repayments can be spread over as long as ten years. Free life assurance is included, and there are no penalties if you settle early.

A loan of £3,500 can be repaid at £92.18 per month over 60 months. This makes a total amount payable of £5,530.80 (APR 21.6% variable).

If you are aged between 18 and 65, and are a homeowner, telephone Val Bishop on 021-744-4544 (ansafone outside office hours) or simply post the coupon below for details.

LOMBARD HOMEOWNER'S LOAN PLAN

To: Lombard North Central PLC
FREEPOST, Shirley, Wiltshire,
West Midlands BS8 1BR

Name _____ Address _____

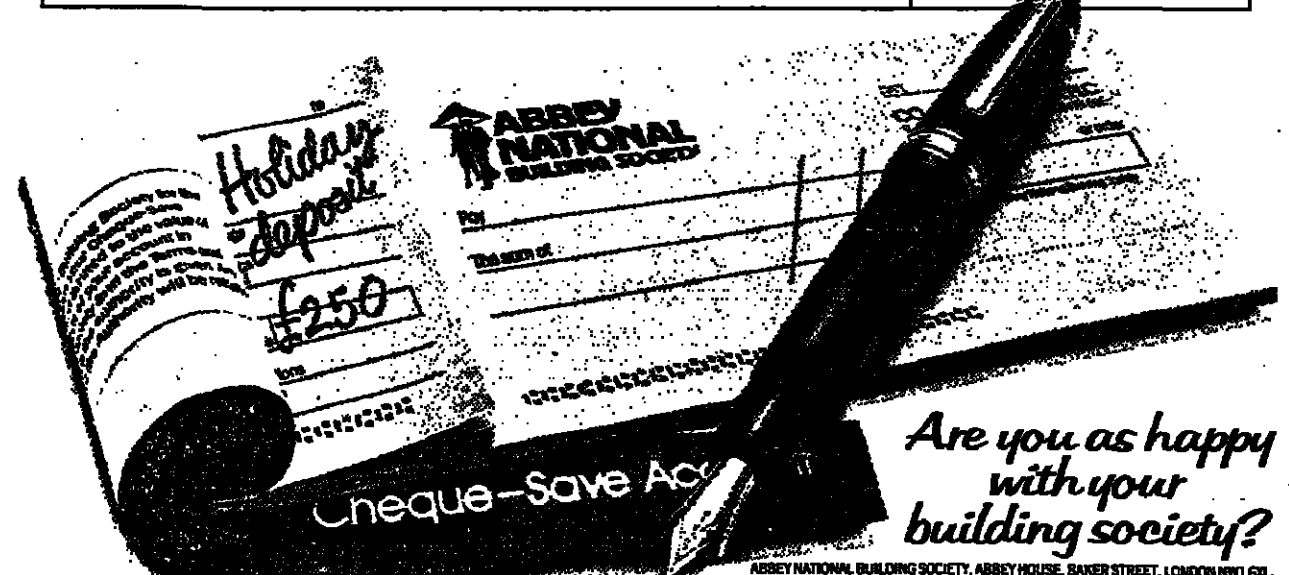
Post Code _____

Reg'd in England No 337004. Registered Office: Lombard House, Queen St, London W1A 1EU

A member of The National Westminster Bank Group

WOULDN'T YOU BE HAPPIER WITH OUR HIGH INTEREST CHEQUE ACCOUNT? (FIND OUT IN JUST A FEW TICKS)

| ABBEY NATIONAL CHEQUE-SAVE ACCOUNT | YOUR PRESENT ACCOUNT |
|---|----------------------|
| £10,000 BALANCES AND OVER EARN 10.00% NET (10.25% net compounded annual rate when full interest, paid half-yearly, remains invested) | |
| A GROSS EQUIVALENT C.A.R. TO BASIC RATE TAXPAYERS OF 14.64% (for £10,000 balances and over) | |
| NO LIMIT ON NUMBER OF CHEQUES YOU WRITE | |
| NO LIMIT ON INDIVIDUAL VALUE OF EACH CHEQUE (providing your funds allow) | |
| CASH WITHDRAWAL FACILITY OF £250 PER DAY FROM ANY ONE OF OVER 670 BRANCHES | |
| AN ABOVE AVERAGE 9.52% NET FOR BALANCES OF LESS THAN £10,000 | |
| BALANCES BELOW £2,500 STILL ATTRACT 7% NET | |
| JUST £100 TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT | |



To: Dept. CH23, Abbey National Building Society, FREEPOST, United Kingdom House, 180 Oxford Street, London W1E 3YZ.

Yes I/We do believe a Cheque-Save Account would make me/us happier and apply immediately, enclosing a cheque for £_____ to be invested at my/our local branch in

Please send full details and an application card. I/We understand that rates may vary and interest will be credited to the account half-yearly.

ABBEY NATIONAL CHEQUE-SAVE ACCOUNT

Full name(s) Mr/Mrs/Miss _____ G47

Address _____

Postcode _____ Tel: _____

Signature(s) _____ Date _____

Minimum investment £100, maximum £90,000 single or joint account.



RADIO THE GUARDIAN Saturday June 15 1985

Radio 1

John. 4 m. Graham Banerman. 8 o Adrian
John. 10 p. Dave Lee Travis. 10 pm 30
Years of Rock. 2 o Paul Giamatti. 4 o
Janice Long. 9. 30. 12 Dixie Peach.

Radio 2

4 p 22 m. Duncan Smith. 5 o George
Ferguson. 8. 5 David Jacobs. 10 o
Sounds of the 60s. 11 o Album Time.
12. 30 pm Castle's Corner. 1 o The Good
Human Guide. 1. 30 Sport on 2. 6 o Folk
Songs. 2. 7 o Three. 3 o Folk
Scotches. 4 o BBC International Festival
of Light Music. 5 o Steve Jones. 12. 5
am Sports Desk. Night Owls. 1 o Military
Osborne. 3. o - 4 o Wally Whyton.

Radio 3

6. 55 Weather.
7 o News. Aubeade.
8 o News. Record review, with Paul
Smith.
10. 15 Stereo Lease. William Cor-
cyshe: Woefully. Purcell: Suite
No. 21. G. minor. Henry Lawes.
My Soul the Great God's Praises
Sings. Purcell: Suite No. 7 in D
minor. Tallis: Gaude gloriosa Dei
Mater.
11. 15 BBC Symphony Orchestra in
Madrid. Conductor Sir John
Barry. Strauss Don Juan.
Gerhard: Concerto for Orchestra.
Brahms: Symphony No. 4 in E
minor.
1 o News. Anthony Goldstone
(piano). Sibelius: Concerto Allegro.
Chopin: Three Nocturnes. Bee-
hoven: Sonata in F minor.
2 o The Art of Fugue. Bach's
unfinished last work played by
Musica Antiqua, Cologne.
Busoni: Fantasia Contrapunctiva
Clara (Fred Brendel, piano).
Tchaikovsky: Concerto Completion
(Donald Tovey, piano).
4 o Scottish National Orchestra. Sir
Alexander Gibson. Thomas
Wilson: Tenebrae Concert. Sympho-
ny for Orchestra. Robt Orr: Sympho-
ny No. 1. Sibelius: Symphony No. 6.
5 o Jazz Record Requests.
6 o News.
6. 35 Music For The Iron Voice. James
Dallton (organ).
7. 10 The Living Poet. Peter Porter
introduces and reads a selection
from his recent work played by
7. 30 Mahler: Symphony No. 8 direct
from the Town Hall, Leeds. Leeds
Philharmonic Choir, Halle Choir.
8 o BBC Philharmonic Orchestra /
Edward Downes.
9 o Piano Trios. Raphael Tris.
Schubert: Trio in E flat major.
Schoenberg: Trio in G minor.
9. 40 Collegium Aureum. Vivaldi:
Violin Concerto in E flat.

Radio 4

5 53 Shipping Forecast.
6 0 News Briefing.
6 30 Prelude.
6 39 News; Farming Today.
6 56 Prayer For The Day.
7 0 News.
7 15 On Your Farm.
7 15 In Perspective.
7 50 Down to Earth.
8 0 News.

Radio 1

Radio 1

6 0 am Graham Bammerman. 8 0 Adrian John. 10 0 Gary Davies 12 30 pm Jimmy Krawinkel. 1 30 pm Chris Carrington. 2 30 Adrian Justice. 4 0 The Other Side of the Facts. 5 0 Top 40. 7 0 Anne Nightingale. 9 0 Robbie Vincent 11 0-12 0 The Ranking Miss P.

Radio 2

4 0 am Duncan Smith. 6 0 George Forman. 7 30 Roger Royle. 9 0 Melodica for You. 10 0 The Carringtons. 11 0 am Ken Bruce Presents Two's Best. 12 0 Summer Sounds. 6 30 Charlie Chester. 7 30 Cricket Scoreboard. 7 35 Glamorous Sunday Half Hour. 8 0 10 0 Your Hundred Best Tunes. 10 5 Songs from the Shows. 10 45 Jacques Lussailly. 11 0 Sounds of Jazz. 1 0 am Hillary Osborn. 3 0-4 0 Ken Bruce Presents Two's Best.

Radio 3

6 55 Weather.
7 0 News; Eugene Ormandy.
8 0 Bach Cantatas — 1724.
8 30 French Music for Wind Instruments. Maurice Strakosky. Symphony No. 1. Poncenc. Sextour for piano and wind quintet.
9 0 News; Your Concert Choice. Victoria-Lobos. Nicholas Frastelich. Francis Symphonie Poem, Psyche. Ives. Three Plains in New England. Fallis: Nights in the Gardens of Spain.
10 30 Musical Theatre introduced by Michael Oliver:
11 15 St Louis Symphony Orchestra / Leonard Slatkin, with Emanuel Ax at piano. Variations on the St Anthony Choral. Vaughan Williams: Symphony No. 3.
12 0 Words & Deeds: jokes reflects on the uses of language.
2 10 St Louis So. Part 2 — Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 4 in G.
2 50 Ruben and Brahms Rudars: String Quartet No. 1. Brahms: Spring Sextet in B flat major. BBC Philharmonic Orchestra / George Hurst. Concerto for Flute and Bassoon (clarinet). Hindemith: Concert music for brass and strings. Arnold Cooke: Clarinet concerto for soloist and orchestra. No. 41.
3 15 Felicity Palmer (mezzo soprano). Beethoven: Four Goethe settings. Song: Six German Songs.
4 0 5 0 The Five. 5 15 Max Jacob.
6 45 Violin and Viola. Oscar Shumsky and Eric Shumsky. Mozart: Duo in B flat major. Alessandro Rolia: Duo concertante in C major.
New Premises. A sceptical review of new ideas and old orthodoxies.
8 15 Britten: Music for Strings. Tippett: Little Music. Tea Musgrave: From one to another. Britten: Lachryma, reflections on a song

- 20 A Liszt Premiere. Jeffrey Siegel (piano) plays a recently rediscovered concert paraphrase.
- 30 Wagner's Ring. An elderly pair regret the unexpected absence of their colourful companions from upstairs.
- 35 Atelecton. Theatrical capriccio in one act. Words and music by Busoni.
- 40 Europe and the Lawyers. With Judge T. Koopmans, senior judge of the European Court.
- 50 Stravinsky, Janáček and George Nickson. Featuring first broadcast performance of Nicholson's Movements (in memory of Igor Stravinsky).
- 45 Refrain, by Jim Arnott.
- 55 Edith Kathis and Geoffrey Parsons (soprano and piano).

Radio 4

- 55 Shipping Forecast.
- 6 News Briefing.
- 6.10 News.
- 6.30 News, Morning Has Broken.
- 7 News.
- 8 News.
- 8.15 Sunday.
- 8.50 Appeal.
- 9 News.
- 9.15 Letter From America.

9 25 comedy sketch
9 30 Moving
9 35 Great Liners (3). Hazard at Sea
9 50 News Stand.
9 55 The Week in Westminster
10 30 Art and Auction.
10 35 Through the Colour
11 15 Troupping My Window
12 27 I'm Sorry I Haven't a Clue.
1 1 My Questions?
1 10 The Afternoon Play The Old Man
Sleeps Alone. A legend for radio
of the building of Durham
Cathedral, by John Arden.
3 30 Radio Age
4 15 Extraordinary
4 45 Caterpiller
5 15 Bolshoi Tsyshinsky No 26
Further reminiscence of life in
the Soviet Union by Bill Camp-
bell, alias Villi the Clown.
5 45 Wildlife
5 55 Week Ending
6 6 News
6 25 Russell Harty's Musical Encoun-
ter: Barbara and Carland.
7 7 Close the Week
7 35 Baker's Dozen.
7 40 Saturday Night Theatre. Last Bus
to Woodstock, by Colin Dexter
10 8 News.
10 15 Entertainment Service.
10 20 The Wasn't Even a Roadie.
10 30 Science Now.
11 30 The Cabaret Upstairs.
12 2 News.
12 35 Shipping Forecast.
12 50 (27m). 6 0 am As Radio 4. 7 0
am As Radio 4. 7 45 30 Weekly
Review. 8 0 am As Radio 4. 8 30
9 0 News. 9 10 Leisure. 9 15 30 News.
9 25 Andy. 9 30 30 News. 9 35
9 40 30 News. 9 45 30 News.
9 50 30 News. 9 55 30 News.
10 0 30 News. 10 05 30 News.
10 10 30 News. 10 15 30 News.
10 20 30 News. 10 25 30 News.
10 30 30 News. 10 35 30 News.
10 40 30 News. 10 45 30 News.
10 50 30 News. 10 55 30 News.
11 0 30 News. 11 05 30 News.
11 10 30 News. 11 15 30 News.
11 20 30 News. 11 25 30 News.
11 30 30 News. 11 35 30 News.
11 40 30 News. 11 45 30 News.
11 50 30 News. 11 55 30 News.
12 0 30 News. 12 05 30 News.
12 10 30 News. 12 15 30 News.
12 20 30 News. 12 25 30 News.
12 30 30 News. 12 35 30 News.
12 40 30 News. 12 45 30 News.
12 50 30 News. 12 55 30 News.
1 0 30 News. 1 05 30 News.
1 10 30 News. 1 15 30 News.
1 20 30 News. 1 25 30 News.
1 30 30 News. 1 35 30 News.
1 40 30 News. 1 45 30 News.
1 50 30 News. 1 55 30 News.
2 0 30 News. 2 05 30 News.
2 10 30 News. 2 15 30 News.
2 20 30 News. 2 25 30 News.
2 30 30 News. 2 35 30 News.
2 40 30 News. 2 45 30 News.
2 50 30 News. 2 55 30 News.
3 0 30 News. 3 05 30 News.
3 10 30 News. 3 15 30 News.
3 20 30 News. 3 25 30 News.
3 30 30 News. 3 35 30 News.
3 40 30 News. 3 45 30 News.
3 50 30 News. 3 55 30 News.
4 0 30 News. 4 05 30 News.
4 10 30 News. 4 15 30 News.
4 20 30 News. 4 25 30 News.
4 30 30 News. 4 35 30 News.
4 40 30 News. 4 45 30 News.
4 50 30 News. 4 55 30 News.
5 0 30 News. 5 05 30 News.
5 10 30 News. 5 15 30 News.
5 20 30 News. 5 25 30 News.
5 30 30 News. 5 35 30 News.
5 40 30 News. 5 45 30 News.
5 50 30 News. 5 55 30 News.
6 0 30 News. 6 05 30 News.
6 10 30 News. 6 15 30 News.
6 20 30 News. 6 25 30 News.
6 30 30 News. 6 35 30 News.
6 40 30 News. 6 45 30 News.
6 50 30 News. 6 55 30 News.
7 0 30 News. 7 05 30 News.
7 10 30 News. 7 15 30 News.
7 20 30 News. 7 25 30 News.
7 30 30 News. 7 35 30 News.
7 40 30 News. 7 45 30 News.
7 50 30 News. 7 55 30 News.
8 0 30 News. 8 05 30 News.
8 10 30 News. 8 15 30 News.
8 20 30 News. 8 25 30 News.
8 30 30 News. 8 35 30 News.
8 40 30 News. 8 45 30 News.
8 50 30 News. 8 55 30 News.
9 0 30 News. 9 05 30 News.
9 10 30 News. 9 15 30 News.
9 20 30 News. 9 25 30 News.
9 30 30 News. 9 35 30 News.
9 40 30 News. 9 45 30 News.
9 50 30 News. 9 55 30 News.
10 0 30 News. 10 05 30 News.
10 10 30 News. 10 15 30 News.
10 20 30 News. 10 25 30 News.
10 30 30 News. 10 35 30 News.
10 40 30 News. 10 45 30 News.
10 50 30 News. 10 55 30 News.
11 0 30 News. 11 05 30 News.
11 10 30 News. 11 15 30 News.
11 20 30 News. 11 25 30 News.
11 30 30 News. 11 35 30 News.
11 40 30 News. 11 45 30 News.
11 50 30 News. 11 55 30 News.
12 0 30 News. 12 05 30 News.
12 10 30 News. 12 15 30 News.
12 20 30 News. 12 25 30 News.
12 30 30 News. 12 35 30 News.
12 40 30 News. 12 45 30 News.
12 50 30 News. 12 55 30 News.
1 0 30 News. 1 05 30 News.
1 10 30 News. 1 15 30 News.
1 20 30 News. 1 25 30 News.
1 30 30 News. 1 35 30 News.
1 40 30 News. 1 45 30 News.
1 50 30 News. 1 55 30 News.
2 0 30 News. 2 05 30 News.
2 10 30 News. 2 15 30 News.
2 20 30 News. 2 25 30 News.
2 30 30 News. 2 35 30 News.
2 40 30 News. 2 45 30 News.
2 50 30 News. 2 55 30 News.
3 0 30 News. 3 05 30 News.
3 10 30 News. 3 15 30 News.
3 20 30 News. 3 25 30 News.
3 30 30 News. 3 35 30 News.
3 40 30 News. 3 45 30 News.
3 50 30 News. 3 55 30 News.
4 0 30 News. 4 05 30 News.
4 10 30 News. 4 15 30 News.
4 20 30 News. 4 25 30 News.
4 30 30 News. 4 35 30 News.
4 40 30 News. 4 45 30 News.
4 50 30 News. 4 55 30 News.
5 0 30 News. 5 05 30 News.
5 10 30 News. 5 15 30 News.
5 20 30 News. 5 25 30 News.
5 30 30 News. 5 35 30 News.
5 40 30 News. 5 45 30 News.
5 50 30 News. 5 55 30 News.
6 0 30 News. 6 05 30 News.
6 10 30 News. 6 15 30 News.
6 20 30 News. 6 25 30 News.
6 30 30 News. 6 35 30 News.
6 40 30 News. 6 45 30 News.
6 50 30 News. 6 55 30 News.
7 0 30 News. 7 05 30 News.
7 10 30 News. 7 15 30 News.
7 20 30 News. 7 25 30 News.
7 30 30 News. 7 35 30 News.
7 40 30 News. 7 45 30 News.
7 50 30 News. 7 55 30 News.
8 0 30 News. 8 05 30 News.
8 10 30 News. 8 15 30 News.
8 20 30 News. 8 25 30 News.
8 30 30 News. 8 35 30 News.
8 40 30 News. 8 45 30 News.
8 50 30 News. 8 55 30 News.
9 0 30 News. 9 05 30 News.
9 10 30 News. 9 15 30 News.
9 20 30 News. 9 25 30 News.
9 30 30 News. 9 35 30 News.
9 40 30 News. 9 45 30 News.
9 50 30 News. 9 55 30 News.
10 0 30 News. 10 05 30 News.
10 10 30 News. 10 15 30 News.
10 20 30 News. 10 25 30 News.
10 30 30 News. 10 35 30 News.
10 40 30 News. 10 45 30 News.
10 50 30 News. 10 55 30 News.
11 0 30 News. 11 05 30 News.
11 10 30 News. 11 15 30 News.
11 20 30 News. 11 25 30 News.
11 30 30 News. 11 35 30 News.
11 40 30 News. 11 45 30 News.
11 50 30 News. 11 55 30 News.
12 0 30 News. 12 05 30 News.
12 10 30 News. 12 15 30 News.
12 20 30 News. 12 25 30 News.
12 30 30 News. 12 35 30 News.
12 40 30 News. 12 45 30 News.
12 50 30 News. 12 55 30 News.
1 0 30 News. 1 05 30 News.
1 10 30 News. 1 15 30 News.
1 20 30 News. 1 25 30 News.
1 30 30 News. 1 35 30 News.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

